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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 14— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY TURNED INTO AN ARMED CAMP

Troops And Police Posted All Over City Since Early Morning

—:o:—

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON WORKERS MEETING AT PAREL

Man Riddled With Buckshots; 14 Year Old Boy Injured

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES

NEARLY 300 VICTIMS DETAINED IN HOSPITALS

BURNING OF GANDHI CAPS AT BHULESHWAR

Bombay presented an appearance of an armed camp on Friday when since early hours of morning all the important corners and roads were guarded by troops and policemen.

A new form of reprisals was launched by the Bombay sergeants on Friday night which gave an ugly termination to the peaceful hartal declared by the Congress to mourn the execution of the four Sholapur leaders.

"WAR" ON GANDHI CAPS.

Some sergeants posted near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade declared a regular "War" on Gandhi caps. Pedestrians who happened to be wearing white caps were stopped and their caps snatched away by the police. As if this was not enough the sergeants continued the 'sport' and after collecting a good number of caps burned them in a bonfire.

CONGRESS HOLD ON PEOPLE.

The incident caused a good deal of excitement and crowds who gathered around the place were dispersed by means of lathi charges. It was a tribute to the spirit of non-violence of the people and the hold the Congressmen have over the citizens that they did not retaliate in any manner.

The lathi charges indulged in by the police were of a very severe type. The charges took place mostly at the High Court where vigorous picketing was carried on in the morning and at the Azad Maidan where the "War Council" held a public meeting.

RIDDLED WITH BUCK-SHOTS.

The police opened firing on a meeting of mill workers held in the evening at Lal Maidan as a result of which three persons of whom one is a boy aged 14, received buck-shot wounds. One victim of police firing named Rama Balvant had his body riddled with ten buckshot wounds and it is very doubtful whether he will survive. It appears that he is an employee of the Bombay Gas Company and had not even taken part in the meeting. He was going home when he was struck by a number of shots.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Troops had been called out at 2 a.m. and distributed at four important junctions. A company of soldiers were kept in readiness at the Police Commissioner's Office. European and Indian troops were also stationed at the Pydhownie Police station and also at the tram depots at Colaba, Tardeo and Byculla.

WHOLE POLICE FORCE ON DUTY.

The whole police force turned out for duty since early morning. They were stationed at short distances all along Girgaum, Kalbadevi Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Parel and even Fort. The whole of Kalbadevi where the police were mobilised in larger numbers was dotted with yellow turbans. The city looked like a military camp.

A COMPLETE HARTAL.

The normal activities of the city were completely paralysed. Hindus and Muslims joined in the hartal and Muslim shops at Nagdevi Street, Abdur Rehman Street and Bhendi Bazar were closed. Some anti-Congressmen tried to persuade Muslims to open their shops after Friday prayers but the merchants stoutly refused to do so.

It is absolutely false to say that 90 per cent. of the city life was normal. So far as business was concerned it was 100 per cent. at a standstill.

PICKETING AT HIGH COURT.

The High Court and the Police Courts were picketed by Congress volunteers and Seva Dal girls. The motor cars of Justice Madgaokar and Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Magistrate, were held up by Congress volunteers at the gates of the High Court and the Esplanade Police Court respectively. The volunteers stretched themselves in front of the cars and they were bodily removed by the Sergeants.

Two girl volunteers placed on the main gate of the High Court were pushed by the police by means of lathi thrusts. The heroism and remarkable endurance of a volunteer and the cowardly attack on him by a Sergeant was the subject of comment.

AT HIS POST TILL HE DROPPEDDOWN.

A Hindu volunteer who was placed at the gate received as many as six forcible lathi blows on the head at the hands of a Sergeant and yet did not move an inch from the place. He subsequently reeled and fell down and was picked up by an Ambulance van.

"WAR COUNCIL" ARRESTED.

The "War Council" was arrested at the Azad Maidan at a public meeting held in the evening. Following the arrests severe lathi charges were made and nearly 100 persons received injuries.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES.

The lathi charges continued till late in the night. At 11 p.m. crowds at Pydhownie were charged. The total casualties at midnight were 275 injured. Of this 151 persons were treated in the Emergency Hospital and the rest at the Congress Free Hospital.

SHOLAPUR DAY IN BOMBAY.

DETAILS

The hartal declared by the Congress in Bombay on Friday to mourn the execution of the four Sholapur leaders was remarkably complete. There was a complete cessation of the normal activities of the city. All the shops in the city both in the Hindu and Muslim localities remained closed. Likewise the mill workers downed tools and only a dozen mills out of a total number of 78 mills were kept working.

The streets put on a deserted appearance, except for the presence of the yellow-turbaned police posted everywhere from Colaba up to Parel and the military fully armed stationed at some important junction.

POSTING OF TROOPS.

Two companies of East Lancashire troops were called out at 2 a.m. in the morning and they were distributed at various centres. About 100 soldiers were kept in readiness at the C. I. D. Headquarters opposite the Crawford Market. Two platoons of European soldiers were posted at the Pydhownie Police Station. Small batches of the Sikh Regiment with Lewis guns were sent out to the Tramway depots at Colaba, Byculla and Tardeo to prevent any attempts on the part of Congress volunteers to stop tram traffic.

WHOLE POLICE FORCE ON DUTY.

The entire police force was called out. They were placed in small batches headed by a sergeant at short distances all along Girgaum Road, Kalbadevi, Byculla, Parel, Sandhurst Road and even in the Fort.

Although the appearance of the police and the military in the city created a sense of uneasiness and excitement especially in Girgaum and Kalbadevi, there was not single instance of stone-throwing or violence on the part of the public. From early morning large crowds gathered at street corners, talking excitedly, and these crowds were dispersed by the police by lathi charges.

The trams were running regularly, though under police escort. The first attempt to stop trams was made by two volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal who went to the Kolaba Tram Depot and stretched themselves prostrate on the lines. The volunteers stuck to their posts for nearly ten minutes holding up trams in the depot until the police came there and dispersed them by force. One of the volunteers was severely beaten.

SATYAGRAH AT THE MUSEUM.

Nearly 20 Seva Dal volunteers had posted themselves at the Museum to hold up tram traffic. At about 7-30 a.m. one volunteer stood on the tram lines and obstructed it. Trams on this lines were detained for several minutes. A sergeant then came on the scene and assaulted the volunteer inflicting a wound on the head. The victim was then removed to the Congress Hospital. His name is A. A. Maragudri. After his removal to the hospital another picket took his place and offered Satyagraha. He was arrested by the police.

Attempts were made at Sandhurst Road to stop traffic by placing stones on the tram lines. At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Khetwadi Main Road, several big stones were placed between the lines. A large crowd gathered and several trams were held

(Continued on page 9).

POLICE SERGEANT & HIS LATHI

"Chronicle" Photo.

A police Sergeant bringing down his lathi on a satyagrahi —a very familiar scene all over Bombay on the Sholapur Day.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON WORKERS MEETING AT LAL MAIDAN

People Refuse To Move Till Leaders Advise Them To Do So

THREE PERSONS HIT BY BULLET

Police opened fire at a mammoth meeting of workers held under the auspices of the G. K. Union (Red Flag) to honour the Sholapur Martyrs, resulting in bullet wounds to three persons. In spite of police firing the workers refused to budge and only dispersed when asked by their leaders.

Long before the appointed time thousands of workers thronged the Lal Maidan, Parel. The lathi police as also the armed police under Superintendent Fern were on the spot to keep the "bandobust". As the leaders Dr. Govande, M. Mhapanker and others began to address the gathering Superintendent Fern ordered them to disperse. The leaders argued with the police officer that as the meeting was under the auspices of the G. K. Union and not under Congress auspices it was not banned and they (leaders) proposed to disobey the police officer's order.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

Immediately Superintendent Fern ordered his men to open fire and the armed police fired a round. Rama Balwant received buckshot injuries in ten places. He was immediately removed to Congress Hospital. Another worker Ganu Somu was the victim of police firing. He too was taken to Congress Free Hospital.

BOY DROPS DOWN UNCONSCIOUS.

In the meantime Mr. G. L. Kandalkar appeared on the scene, and asked the police officer to stop the firing. But immediately a 14 year old boy Pandurang was hit by a bullet and dropped down unconscious. He was taken to K. E. M. Hospital. The gathering only dispersed when the leaders asked them to go home. The police however remained there for a long time with fixed bayonets.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT DADAR

—:o:—

Many Persons Beaten

Dadar observed a complete hartal throughout the day. Early in the morning all shops, hotels and markets were closed. The two textile mills of Dadar were not working. All the schools except the missionary ones remained closed. Taxis and hack victorias which were in sight at the station soon disappeared after a little stir from public. Two gentlemen were beaten with lathi by a Sergeant.

The hartal was the most complete ever seen in "G" Ward.

From 11 a. m. the attention of the public was turned to the Dadar Court. Volunteers from Dadar and Delisle Road were placed there as pickets. Two of them were arrested, while eight of them were assaulted and beaten by sergeants, out of whom four had to be removed to the hospital immediately.

People were peaceful while complete hartal continued the whole day.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN SUBURBS

—:o:—

Complete Hartal was observed by the public of Dadar, Mahim, Matunga and Mill area side also. Hotels, Markets and Shops were all closed. In the morning volunteers were beaten by Sergeants when they tried to induce motor drivers and victoria drivers to observe hartal.

To-day's Hartal was a sensational Hartal specially in Dadar and other adjoining districts Perfect non-violence prevailed throughout.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT GHATKOPAR.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 16.

A complete hartal was observed at Ghatkoper to-day in honour of "Sholapur Martyrs Day". Even the vegetable market was closed and the small hawkers had also observed a hartal.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Jan. 16, (5-30 p.m.).

The issue of the Minorities Sub-Committee's report has been postponed to 19th January.

The Maharaja of Alwar and Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachari sail by the "Vicceroy of India." The Gaekwar of Baroda sails by "Franconia."—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Paris.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George have arrived here. —Reuter.

SUBMARINE VOLCANO IN MEXICO

—:o:—

Earthquake Havoc In Oaxica

48 PERSONS DEAD

Mexico City.—People are searching ruins of Oaxica City on which recent earthquake had the effect of a heavy bombardment. The deathroll is now estimated at fortyeight.—Reuter.

Mazatlan, Mexico.—Huge columns of smoke are rising from the sea at some distance from the shore, which is strewn with dead fish, thus indicating that a submarine volcano is active.—Reuter.

YOUNG MAN IN MOTOR CAR WANTONLY ASSAULTED

—:o:—

Police Chief's Regret

Mr. M. J. Katrak of the Manockji Petit Mills reports that about 6-30 in the evening he was passing the Capitol Cinema where he saw an old gentleman and his son in a car No. Bom. 6667. Suddenly he noticed a policeman assaulting the young man in the car with a lathi. He was severely wounded. Mr. Katrak ran to his assistance and found that the old gentleman in the car was the father of the assaulted young man. He was stunned as the young man was bleeding profusely. The old gentleman's name is Mr. P. Soonawalla of Champa Lane, Kalbadevi. Mr. Katrak advised that the injured person be taken to the police. On the way they met M. Wilson the Police Chief to whom Mr. Katrak explained the story. Mr. Wilson expressed regret.

EUROPEAN LADY DISGUSTED AT SERGEANT'S BEHAVIOUR

—:o:—

About 1 p.m. a man dressed in white khaddar with Gandhi cap was standing in the middle of the road opposite the University. He was roughly asked by a sergeant who asked him to clear away, and when he resisted, he was given a severe lathi blow on the leg and pushed aside. The man boldly came again and was again roughly handled. At this point, a European lady dressed in white Indian sari protested to the sergeant saying "You should be ashamed of yourself". She went forward and stood between the sergeant and the man to protect him from the former's blows.

The Police Commissioner Mr. Wilson went up to the lady, and raising his hat asked her politely "Who are you, Pleased."

"I love India", replied the lady feelingly.

"I too love India," said the Police Commissioner".

She was approached by the press reporters to give her name, but she declined with a simple smile adding again "I love India."

Tramwaymen Honour Sholapur Martyrs

—:o:—

A complete hartal was observed by the workers of the Tramway Company's Workshop at Dadar today in honour of the Sholapur martyrs. A meeting was held on the maidan opposite the Workshop and a resolution was passed condemning the British Government for hanging the four prominent leaders of Sholapur workers.

NEW WAR COUNCIL

—:o:—

Dr. S. K. Valdya, President.

Sjt. Mohomed Ismail, Vice-President.

Sjts. N. D. Gandhi and Madhusudan Chobe, Secretaries.

Sjt. Pravindas Kapadia, Editor, "Congress Bulletin".

MEERUT ACCUSED APPLY FOR BAIL

—:o:—

Nimbkar & Hutchinson Submit Separate Petitions

PROSECUTION OPPOSITION

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

In the Meerut Conspiracy case the accused Nimbkar and H. L. Hutchinson have submitted separate petitions to the court praying for their release on bail.

Mr. Nimbkar argued at length in support of his petition and explained how and why it was essential for him to be released on bail in order that he may have the necessary opportunity to produce such evidence as would enable him to rebut the charges that have been brought against him by the prosecution.

"ULTRA VIRES AND ILLEGAL".

Mr. Hutchinson contended that since he was arrested three months after all the other accused had been arrested (which was sometime after the inquiry had been started in the lower court on June 12th 1929) the whole trial of the petitioner in the case was "ultra vires," without jurisdiction and illegal in every way. He submitted that the main evidence against him consisted of activities which on the allegations of the prosecution are alleged to have taken place after the arrest of all the other accused in the case, that is after conspiracy, if any, which is the subject matter of the present case had come to a close.

KNOW THEM BY THEIR FACES

Accused also submitted that he had come to India for the first time only a few months before his arrest and most of those with whom he came in contact are known to him only by their faces and not by their names or addresses. In order to meet the allegations of the prosecution and to explain and rebut the inferences sought to be derived from the prosecution evidence, it was necessary for him to come into touch with a number of men who are in a position to give direct and reliable evidence on the accused's activities and views expressed in India. These he found impossible to do under conditions of custody in jail and if he was not released on bail he would not be in a position to ascertain even their names and addresses for inclusion in his list of defence witnesses. He knew nobody in India who could help in this matter so he would have to do it himself if he was permitted to do so. The accused further submitted that his being kept in custody would result in a miscarriage of justice inasmuch as it would deprive petitioner of all opportunity to produce evidence for proving his innocence.

Accused further argued that on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, no case can be made out against him and there was no reasonable ground for believing him to be guilty. He, therefore, prayed that court may be released to order that he be released on bail on such security and under such conditons as might seem fit and proper. The prosecution opposed bail applications of the both accused.

Assault On Purshottamdas Tricumdas

—:o:—

COMPLETE REST ADVISED

The assault on Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas has proved of a somewhat severe character which will require complete rest in bed for Mr. Tricumdas some time.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Prince of Wales and Prince George left Hendon aerodrome for Paris at 1/3 p. m. They entrain from Paris for Santander where they join steamer on their South-American tour.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

138309

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A middle-aged high caste GUJRATI WOMAN to cook and to look after children. Only those willing to stay at their employer's, need apply in Gujrati, stating minimum salary expected and other particulars, if any, to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4136

WANTED — Manufacturers of Swadeshi Goods willing to introduce their Products in Sindh through Swadeshi Manufacturers' Agency, having office in Karachi under experienced and influential hands. Please write to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4087

INSURANCE SUB-AGENTS WANTED in the Mofussil. Good terms and prospects to eager men. Apply sharp to UNDERWRITERS. P. O. Box 375, Bombay.
A 2364

ENGINEERS, Electricians, Spinning and Weaving Masters, Accountants Stenographers, Lady Doctors, Hospital Nurses, Clerks, etc., desiring employment may refer their case to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R4131

VACANCIES for two articled clerks for Government Diploma in Accountancy in an Auditor's Office in Bombay. Gujarati knowing preferred. Write to Box No. 590. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2335

WANTED An ARTIST, fully conversant with Commercial Designing. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2361

WANTED—Alround PHOTO ARTIST, having good Practical Knowledge of studio operating, Bromide Finishing Retouching and etc. State qualification and apply with samples of works to S. J. PARDESHI, Photographer, Sholapur.
A R 4119

WANTED — TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to canvass orders for our Swadeshi Hand Woven cloth. Very attractive and up-to-date designs in suitings, shirtings and Ladies' Wear of fast-colours. Apply for terms: STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING CO., Calicut (Malabar).
A 2146

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Naumann Sewing Machines on cash and hire. Cash security essential. Apply sharp, Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R 4133

WANTED—An educated resident GOVERNESS in an Indian family. Salary and all found. Please apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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TYPEWRITER FOR SALE — In working conditions. No. 12. HARJIVANDAS RAGHAVJI, 52. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3.
T R4112

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L R4137

Houses & Flats To Let.

POONA—TO LET—New Bungalow No. 12, Wellsley Road, near Synagogue. Rent Rs. 85, 70. Cottage No. 14 Rs. 55.
C 4139

TO LET—At Andheri from 1st February, Airy, bright Block of four rooms. Apply to NARANJI CHOTANI, Dawood Baug, Andheri.
C R4044

TO BE LET—Decent, uptodate FLATS at Lloyd's Chamber, Walkeshwar Road. For inspection and rents apply BHAGWANDAS RAMDAS (above) Imperial Bank, Sandhurst Road, between 12 and 2 p.m.
C R4125

AVAILABLE — Lamington Road next to Empress Cinema, 4th Floor of "Tottie Terrace," airy open on all sides of 4 rooms with Electric Installation, etc. Rs. 100. From March on same floor 6 rooms tenement, etc. for Rs. 130.
C R4111

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) FLATS, one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen. Rent ranging from Rs. 80/- to 95/-. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Tyauji House, Chowpatty Seaface.
C 7000

TO LET—Good airy rooms in Gopal Bhuvan, Princess Street, at cheap rate. Apply: The MANAGER.
C R4096

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T R4138

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T 2183C

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M R 4006

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R 4006 A

INTERNAL HAIR-DYE (Tonic)—Its 40 days Internal use turns White Hair into Jet Black by roots till Life. Besides it Sharpens Memory, aids Eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores Manhood, cures Piles, Constipation and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13, with postage. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R4098-A

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Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.
Rs. 12-8 only.
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Public Notices

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by public auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

Description	Approximate quantity in Tons.	Places of sale	Date of sale.
Coorg Sandalwood	300	Fraserpet	2-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood	57	Vellore	5-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood	408	Tirupattur	7-2-1931.
Madras Sandalwood.	370	Satyamangalam	10-2-1931.

NOTE:—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore station on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the South Indian Railway.

For terms and details of classes and quantities, apply as under:—

Coorg sales—Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Mercara.
Satyamangalam.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.
Tirupattur and Vellore.—District Forest Officer, Vellore.
2363

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 27th day of January, 1931:—

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(1) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs and Petty Works (General Branch) for A & B Wards for one year (1-3-31 to 29-2-32).
(2) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs & Petty Works (General Branch) for C, D & E Wards.
(3) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs & Petty Works (General Branch) for F & G Wards including Bandra Slaughter House, Kurla &c.
(4) Tenders for the work of White & Colourwashing to the Municipal Buildings for the said one year.
(5) Tenders for the Supply of Materials, &c., for the said one year.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th January, 1931.
2370

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical Stores worth about Rs. 7,500/- required for the dispensaries of this Board. Covers containing tender should be superscribed 'Tender for Medical Stores' and should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1931. (2 p. m.). The tender Form in duplicate and other particulars can be obtained at the office of the District Local Board Thana from 12th to 30th January, 1931, on working days during office hours on payment of a fee of Rs. 4/-. The tender form will not under any circumstances be sent by V. P. Post. Each tender must be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 200/- in currency notes, as earnest money. Cheques will not be accepted. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest tender or to give reasons for rejecting any tender.

SHANKARRAO J. ZUNJARRAO
President,
District Local Thana.
District Local Board
Office, Thana,
Date 7-1-1931.
2316

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART.

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Open to the Public on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 17th and 18th January, 1931, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
2362

NOTICE.

WE have decided to destroy the papers and proceedings in our hands in matters which were completed before the end of the year 1923 for want of space, as well of our clients as of the clients of our Messrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker and Faredun K. Dadachanji, individually or of the clients of the partnerships which they respectively were members of, prior to 31st December, 1920. Clients are therefore requested to be good enough to take away all their papers by the end of February, 1931, after which time the same will be destroyed.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1931.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
Attorneys-at-Law.
2366

NOTICE.

THE DATES of the various University Examinations for the year 1931, which were previously fixed and notified, have been changed The Examinations will now be held on the dates as shown below:—

1. B.T. and C.T. Examinations.—6th April, 1931 and the following days.
2. High School Intermediate (Part I & II). B.A., & B.Sc. (Pass & Honours) & M.A., & M.Sc. Examinations.— 13th April, 1931 and the following days.
3. LL.B. (Previous & Final) & B.Th. (Previous & Final).—4th May, 1931 and the following days.
4. B.A., & B.Sc. Part I: 1st Terminal for 1932.—4th May, 1931 and the following days.

Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dated the 13th January, 1931.
2368

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT.

O. C. J.
Suit No. 2755 of 1930.

MAHOMEDBHOY I. M. ROWJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
HASOOMIYA KAMOOMIYA ..... Defendant.

To,
HASOOMIYA KAMOOMIYA,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay praying judgment for Rs. 10,830-11-0 with interest and costs. And the Court has fixed the 28th January, 1931 for the hearing and final disposal of the suit. You are required to be present on the said date in person or by advocate and take further notice that in default of your appearance on the said 28th day of January, 1931, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1931.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
2369

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January, to the 9th day of February, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1931.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.
16th January, 1931.
2365

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (Sunday) the 18th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Of Teak and Blackwood Dining Drawing and Bed Room furnitures Leather, Criton and Khaki chesterfield suits, H. M. V. gramophone, Singer sewing Machine, Zunda Cabinet, Silver show cases, Glass and platedware, etc., at ANDHERI (B. B. and C. I. Railway). Next to Sub-Judges Court, Near Parsis Fire Temple.

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SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIMKA

whom the title, 'Sangitratnapraya' was conferred upon by all songsters of Mysore State will perform

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

of Hindustani and Karnatki scientific music at

Blavatsky Lodge

French Bridge, Chaupatty, on
SATURDAY, 17-1-31 at 8-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 18-1-31 at 4 p.m.

Rates of tickets: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 (exclusive of tax)
Plans of tickets open at Shree Sarasvati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi Road near Post Office.
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Announcement Extraordinary!!

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NEW HINDUSTAN JEWELS!!!

At the most popular Bombay Cinema,

Watch the opening dates in this column.

1	TALKING POT,	9 Parts,
2	SARALA THE SIMPLE,	10 Parts
3	JEALOUS CO-WIFE,	9 Parts
4	KHUDA PARAST,	9 Parts
5	SUDERSHAN,	9 Parts
6	UNCLE OUTWITTED,	7 Parts
7	PINGALA,	7 Parts,
8	PRABHAVATI,	7 Parts
9	MALTI MADHAV,	7 Parts

Will be released one after the other from January, 1931.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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'GEE! I'M LUCKY IN LOVE!'

They had learned the lesson of love—and then the college vamp came to claim him as her own. If he won the big football game, her answer would be "Yes."

A moment of real romantic thrill—in the great Picture of Youth, made from the musical comedy that ran a Year on Broadway! Pep! Fun! De Sylva, Brown and Henderson song hits!

—but she didn't reckon with the campus vamp!

GOOD NEWS

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ERICH MARIA REMARQUE'S novel, with Louis Wolheim, Lewis Ayres, John Wray. Adaptation and Dialogue by Maxwell Anderson and George Abbott. A CARL LAEMMLE, Jr. production.

Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE
Presented by CARL LAEMMLE

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GRANT ROAD.

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Sunday 18th—at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

कुमारी १९३१
OR MISS 1931

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HEROINE:—Mr. Chapekar B. A., BOY-ACTOR:—'Jackie Coogan' Ram Apte.

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Kamni Bhusan is a boon to ladies after confinement. It will restore the natural shape and grace of the belly, abdomen and breast which invariably become flabby after child-birth. In the next confinement it will completely prevent such disfiguration.

Price Rs. 6/- per bottle of 40 tablets.

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Bichitra is a most tried Nature's boon to sufferers from sluggish liver. Piles or Sleeplessness.

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Ratibilam eradicates all uterine ailments of women, and regulates the monthly periods. It cures every form of Leucorrhoea and allied discharges.

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Price Rs. 2-4 for a small box.

Kadambri Hair Oil is an excellent preparation of refreshing herbs. It not only promotes luxuriant growth, curls and blackens the hair but cools the brain, sharpens memory, improves sight and relieves headaches.

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Sakuntlin softens and beautifies the skin and effaces ugly marks and pimples of the face. Its continual use in health will keep the face brilliant and lovely. It is a unique toilet preparation for ladies and gentlemen. It is so charming that if once use it you will never leave it.

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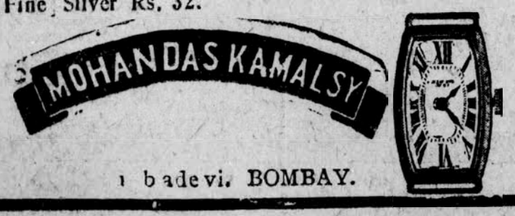

Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY.

HANGMAN AS LADY-KILLER AND ARTIST.

HOW A FANTASIAST LOOKS AT IT.

(By 'FLANEUR'.)

The hangman, or to employ the less vulgar if no less sinister designation of his dark office, State executioner of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, who was recently deprived of his profession ('job' is a misnomer since it cannot be replaced, thank God, by another, under the State monopoly) because of his journalistic activities would seem to be the ordinarily unthinkable combination in a single individual of hangman 'beau' and artist, the last, of course, in a specific sense.

HANGMAN'S DRAMA.

That impression is conveyed at least by a little paragraph published in the "Chicago Tribune", Paris edition, which describes the romantic if equally awful and unenviable activities of this wonder-hangman:—

In the notice to Broumarsky, wherein he was informed that he may hang his hangman's job on the nail, he was reminded that he had been prohibited from giving out interviews, whether they are paid for or not.

A local boulevard afternoon newspaper published a series of articles, wherein Broumarsky depicted in colourful style the two hangings which he had recently executed.

The executioner, furthermore, wrote that he had been requested by more than 300 ladies to give them his autographs and that not less than 6,000 girls and women had written to him with the intention of marrying him.

The whole incident is not without a certain humour about it and provokes speculation regarding the motives underlying the conduct both of the hangman and his employers. Is it mere Czechoslovakian red-tapism which possibly entertains pseudo-Spartan notions of discipline that prompted the extreme step of depriving the hangman not only of his means of living but also of journalistic-artistic material and his 'beau's' attraction for the alleged 6,000 fair-ones not to mention (the equally alleged) 300 autograph-hunting members, of that supposedly (and in this case, paradoxically) weaker sex? Did the dignity of hangman's office suffer or was its efficiency affected by the office-bearer's amateur journalism (my pencil registers a shudder as I write these words)? Or was President Masaryk's digestion jeopardised and the male population of the Republic scandalised at the declaration of the hangman's prospects of matrimony? Perhaps, too, the Czechoslovakian 'beaux' were worked up into some conspiracy by jealousy and saw the man 'fired' (I liked the son-of-a-gun kind of Americanism, it is so mendelenionl)?

DENOUEMENT?

Ah, who can tell us except, it may be, the gods who are omniscient (I say this with due apologies to Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Anti-Priestcraft Association)? Be that as it may, the fact remains that modern Central Europe produced this amazing hangman whose truly marvellous achievement ought to gladden the hearts of his comrades-in-the-nooze in other countries and strengthen class-consciousness (my Marxist friends including Comrade S—— must pardon me for plagiarizing their caballistic, ideological jargonology). We shall soon hear of the hangmen of the world uniting and displaying their Trade Union spirit: perhaps a sympathetic strike would follow accompanied by the blackleggine betraval ('miles pardons mon ami de l'Internationale Troizeme, pardons donc'!). The fair-ones who have gone sweet on the hangman (what a theme for that brooding prince, Hamlet!) will sigh, languish and....er....die. The autographing femininity will bite their stationery into saw-dust with rage of disappointment. They might even go out in the streets and smash window-pans and knock out policemen's teeth and the devil knows (philosophers and not priests accept the daemonic existence, I hope?) do what-else.

CHIVALROUS PROTEST.

But I shall not leave the patrons (and need I add, patronesses?) of this chivalrous pen to pursue the ticklish speculation without registering an emphatic protest (as my precocious friend on the reporting staff might say) against the highly objectionable headline "Afraid of the Nooze!" inserted in this journal in reproduction of the "Tribune" clipping. No chivalrous person could forgive the woman-hater's dark insinuation and, however extenuating the circumstances, it lacks in consideration of (must I reiterate?) chivalrous susceptibilities. Let the 'beau ideal' of Czechoslovakian womanhood live on his vanity; let the allegedly 6,000 female mammals brouze in the field of their romantic passion; let us not 'sabotage' the international solidarity of hangmen, not to say hangwomen.

The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheeselets, Glaxo, etc.

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TATA SONS, Ltd., AGENTS.

TRAGEDY OF A SCHOOL MISTRESS' LIFE

Heroism Sacrificed On The Altar Of Convention

Because she taught at school during the day and worked as a cafe waitress at night, in order to send her brother and sister to school, a woman instructor at the Seian Gakuin, a girls' institution in Kyoto, has been discharged by the school authorities as a feminine Dr. Jekyl and and Mr. Hyde.

Probably this woman, who is Masae Nakamura, a graduate of the domestic science department of the Nihon Women's University in Tokyo, is the only person throughout Japan to have pursued this dual life, one an honorable occupation and the other despised by society,—the school authorities believe.

The revelation of her dual life created a sensation in Kyoto in mail week. President Seo of the school called Miss Nakamura into his office and questioned her about the rumour. She admitted it was true, but explained how it was financially impossible to send her brother and sister to school on the salary she was receiving as a domestic science teacher, and that she was forced to entere the cafe as a waitress in orded to earn some extra money.

President Seo sympathized with her lot, but as the rumour of the school, he called a meeting of the staff to discuss the matter. Sympathy was expressed also by members of the staff. They, however, agreed that the only way in which the question could be disposed of was to ask her resignation, as name of the institution and the reputation of the students were at stake. She was accordingly dismissed in mail week.

SCHOOL AND CAFE

Miss Nakamura applied as a waitress at Cafe Taiheiraku, Gion, Kyoto, on December 4. She gave her age as 30. The manager at first refused because of her age. She then appealed to him to give her a chance, as her income from another source where she worked during the day was insufficient to pay the school expenses of her brother sister. The manager finally agreed to take on her on a trial basis.

From that day after finishing her classes at the school, teaching innocent young girls about household management and cooking, in preparation for their future role as competent wives, she appeared at the cafe with an apron over her kimono and tried her best to live up to her new role as entertainer to drunken men and pleasure seekers. She was not free to go home until 2 a.m. Her dual life, however, lasted less than a week. Yoshikosan, as she was called at the cafe, was identified as the Miss Masae Nakamura, the teacher at the Seian Gakuin.

She is a native of Niigata prefecture. In 1914 she finished the Prefectural Girls' High School, and in 1922 was graduated from the Niho Women's University. From March, 1923, to April, 1926, she taught at the Municipal Girls Polytechnical School in Niigata City. She later obtained a position at the Seian Gakuin, a private institution in Kyoto but was forced to give up her duties in April, 1927, owing to illness. In April of this year, however, she received her former position.—"Japan Times."

Mangalore—The Fourth Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition organised by the District Advancement Association of South Kanara was opened this morning at the Government College, Mangalore, by the Hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister for Public Works, Madras. —A. P.

Jubbulpore.—Information has been received from Damoh that Messrs. Prem Shanker Bhagat and Raghubeer Prasad Congress workers who were detained in Jail under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code, have been released unconditionally before the expiry of their terms.—A. P.

CHORUS OF FELICITATIONS! (From 1915) MULTITUDE OF TESTIMONIALS!

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja"

Real Boon to Suffering Humanity. (Regd.) 1 Bot. of 60 pills for complete course

Rs 10

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WILFRED ELIEZER, Esq., 53 Love Lane, Hathy Baug, Mazagaon, Bombay.

CITIZEN LOSES HIS RIGHTS.

Court Sentences A Fugitive To Outlawry

PROPERTY MAY BE FORFEITED.

The terrible sentence of outlawry by which a person loses all his rights as a citizen, was pronounced on a fugitive from justice at Inverness in mail week.

Sentence of outlawry had not been pronounced in Great Britain for thirty-six years before last March, when an Edinburgh chartered accountant forfeited his bail and failed to answer a charge of embezzlement.

The sentence means that the outlaw

Is placed outside the jurisdiction of the law:
Has no Parliamentary rights:
May be arrested without a warrant:
Cannot hold property; and
May forfeit to the State any property he has!

The sentence was pronounced when Lord Alness presided at the trial of George Gunn, a shipmaster on charges connected with the foundering of the ketch Sutherlandshire Lass off St. Abbs Head in June 1929.

NOT GUILTY PLEA.

Gunn pleaded not guilty to charges of having failed to make use of the ship's pump, to dismantling the pump in order to render it unfit for use, and to driving a crowbar between deck planks whereby the seams were opened and water penetrated into the hull.

Gunn was also accused, with Andrew Ross, manager of the ship, of fraudulently inducing Alexander McLean to make a sworn deposition in the name of George McAllister, a seaman, stating that he was a member of the crew when the vessel sank.

Ross, however, failed to appear, and the judge pronounced sentence of outlawry against him.

A ladies meeting was also held at Lasaegadh under the presidentship of Mr. Satidas and Mrs. Kadam addressed it.

CREATING HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS.

CONFERENCE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Opening the first Provisional Health Conference at Moore Pavilion under the auspices of the Health Propaganda Board to-day, Dewan Bahadur Munuswami Naidu, the Chief Minister, made a strong plea for steady and continuous health propaganda in order to awaken in the minds of the masses what he called health consciousness.

Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, Chairman of the Health Propaganda Board, delivered the address of welcome, after which Major-General C. A. Sprawson, the Surgeon-General, was elected to preside over the Confernce.—A. P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 10th inst. the total mortality 470 was 63 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 18.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 2nd week of 1930 when the mortality was 540 and death-rate 21.6 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 when the average mortality was 512 and death-rate 20.6.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

INSURANCE

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits
OF THE
ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs.22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.
Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.
THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.
REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay. 10.

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Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)
Head Office.—
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 89,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to Deremper on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
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All kinds of Banking business transacted.

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Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ordinary Savings Bank Account and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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GUARANTEED SUREST AND SPEEDIEST CURE.
No matter whatever type and however long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free Apply:—DR. B. K. CHOUDHURY 22/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE MOST DANGEROUS

Negation Of Responsible Government.

BENGAL MUSLIM ON JINNAH'S 14 COMMANDMENTS.

Moulvi Mr. Yasin, ex-M.L.C., and Chairman, Burdwan Municipality, criticising the 14-points of Mr. Jinnah, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Mr. Jinnah, now known as the Woodrow Wilson of the East, has again come forward with his 14 points in the Round Table Conference. The tenacity and ardour with which he buggs these 14 points to his heart, and the eloquence and fervour with which he pleads for the acceptance of his points, lead one to believe that he wants to leave behind a legacy which will be accepted by the posterity as the Ten Commandments of the Prophet Moses. I entertain a very high regard for Mr. Jinnah. He is indeed a very sound lawyer and is well versed in constitutional law also. And I must frankly admit that his sincerity is above question. He is the only Muslim member who can be relied upon as a fit person to take part in constitution-making.

Muslims of India take pride in declaring that their sacred religion Islam is the torch-bearer of democracy, the germs of which are to be found in every details of Islam; and it is a sin for a Muslim to live in slavery. It is the solemn duty of every Muslim to free his motherland even if the attempt to do so requires or entails the greatest possible sacrifices that may be demanded from him, which is held to be a highly meritorious act by the holy Quran. Remember the pregnant words of our beloved prophet Hazrat Mahomed: 'Hubbal Watan Minal Iman'—"Patriotism is an article of faith with Muslims," i.e., he who does not love his country ceases to be a Muslim. From this it clearly and unmistakably follows that every Muslim worth the name, should devote his time and energy for the betterment of his motherland.

A LOST LEADER.

Mr. Jinnah, an ardent follower of Hazrat Mahomed, must have left the Indian shores, imbued with this prophetic ideal 'Hubbal Watni"—the betterment of his motherland—which is not possible without securing the freedom for his 'Watan'—India. And the Nationalist Muslims of India sincerely hoped that he, Mr. Jinnah, would rise above all communalistic narrow outlook and would boldly fight for securing freedom—at least for Dominion Status for India. We fondly hoped to receive back Mr. Jinnah in our country as a hero of heroes but as ill luck would have it, we find him deeply entangled in the quagmire of detestable communalism.

I wonder how Mr. Jinnah, the indefatigable fighter for the freedom of his motherland, and uncrowned king of Muslim intelligentsia of India, would so easily accept the Agha Khan as the leader of the Musim Delegation to the Round Table Conference. In India H. H. the Agha Khan is known as a "Mullah" of a certain sect of Mussalmans of Bombay Presidency, and in England is known as the possessor of finest race-horses and scientific stables and an expert on horse-racing. He does not pretend to be an Indian. He has practically acquired a domicile in Europe, having recently married a French "restaurant" girl. When the Agha Khan dabbles in Indian politics and speaks on behalf of the Indian Mussalmans, we look upon him with great suspicion as I cannot induce myself to believe that he would be a true friend of India. I am led to believe that Agha Khan has a hand in fomenting the disagreement between the Hindu and Mussalman delegates regarding the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah.

NO INCONSISTENCY.

The Nationalist Muslim India hates and detests the attitude said to have been taken up by the Mussalman delegates to the Round Table Conference. We, the Nationalist Muslims of India, do not want any of the 14 points. We want freedom of our motherland. We see no inconsistency in declaring that we are Indians first and Mussalmans next. We know our own strength and do not want any special favour from our neighbours or from members of other community. We do not want to approach the major cammunity with beggar's bowl; we do not want to be treated as charity boys. We want simply justice and fair-play, and I have not the least doubt in my mind that our Hindu brothers would ever deprive or even attempt to deprive us of our just right. We, the Mussalmans, at present, take pride to form 1/5th of the total population of the world and it would be most humiliating and degrading for the Indian Mussalmans to cry for special favours and privileges.

The Muslim delegates by their conduct and behaviour have afforded strong and material grounds to the British statesmen to have their arguments and declare to the world that India is quite unfit for self-government. To my mind it appears that Muslims are the worst enemies of their motherland and that they would be responsible before God and men, if the Round Table Conference fails to secure Dominion Status for India on the ground of Hindu-Muslim disunion.

NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

What are these 14 points? Are they worth fighting for? Taking a broad view of the present situation of India and the untold miseries and sufferings of the Congressmen (both men and women) and the economic distress prevailing, which threatens the whole country with utter ruin and destruction, I would expect the Mussalman delegates to kick their 14 points into the English Channel and joining hands with other Indian delegates to put up a joint fight for the liberation of their motherland. This would by manly and would be consistent with Islamic culture, history and tradition.

NOT ENEMIES.

Why do you look upon Hindus as your enemies? To be honest and frank, I, who have passed 50 years of my life with the Hindus of West Bengal, and have come, in contact with thousands of the East Bengal Hindu gentlemen, must admit that the Hindus are not our enemies, but our best friends. I cannot but admit that in the vast majority of cases, if you scratch a Mussalman you will find Hindu blood. A friend in need is a friend indeed. When famine, floods, plagues and other catastrophies visit Bengal, we find Hindu purse-strings are let loose and thousands of Hindu volunteers, sons of very respectable gentlemen, come forward to render assistance to the poor, who become shelterless and helpless. In East Bengal where Muslim population very much predominates and in some districts it goes up to 90 per cent, Hindu volunteers ungrudgingly helped the distressed Mussalmans. We find them making no distinction between Hindus and Muslims. It would be the height of ingratitude if we forget the humanitarian acts done by the Hindus during the Damodar flood, North Bengal flood, the victims of which are mostly Mussalmans. I can multiply such instances for days together, but it will be quite unnecessary to do so here. In numberless other ways the proverbial poor Muslims of Bengal receive help from Hindus and yet some of the ungrateful Muslims call the Hindus as their enemies. The Muslims of Bengal are far behind their Hindu brethren in education, and they ought to feel ashamed of their present position. They ought not to be guided by jealousy or malice, rather they should be actuated by laudable emulation to better their lots, and to excel their Hindu brethren in every phase of life.

TALL TALKERS.

Some of the so-called Muslim leaders take delight in indulging in tall-talks. They do not hesitate to cry from the house-tops that nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the Muslims. But do this tall-talkers ever consider what amount of sacrifices would be needed to secure Independence for India? Are they really ready to make requisite sacrifices? My answer is that they are not. These men care little for the real settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences; they only know how to press the Hindus for the acceptance of Mr. Jinnah's 14 points. Strange it is that these people fail to appreciate and understand that the demands of 14 points are purely inconsistent and illogical. They ought to have first secured by joint and concerted action what they want—Independence or Dominion Status, whatever it might be, and then press for Muslims' share. But the present conduct of the Mussalmans reminds me of the "Bengalee adage" "Gache Kanthal O thonte tel," i.e., the jack fruit is on the tree and you are rubbing your lips with oil), why do the Muslim Delegates to the Round Table Conference try to befool the Nationalist Muslims of India by bogeys of Hindu-phoebia? That if India obtain Swaraj, then Muslim rights and privileges will be trodden under foot by the Hindus. Are you really afraid of the majority community? Are you really incapable of extorting your just and lawful rights from the Hindus, in the event of India getting Dominion Status or full responsible Government? Our every day experience of Muslim conduct in the country clearly shows that we, Muslims, are powerful and strong enough to enforce our just and equitable and legal rights if the Hindus choose to deny the same. No sensible man would ever care to bestow a moment's thought on the effusive trashes the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference, have been indulging in, in order to compel the Hindus to accept their 14 points at this stage. Unless and until the Nationalist Muslims of India are reduced to the position of booby or baby they would not accept the Muslim delegates' logic and arguments—they will look upon these Muslim delegates as mischievously selfish and utterly devoid of patriotism.

A SHREWD OPPORTUNIST.

A little sparrow whispers in our years that the bands of the rank Muslim communalists have conspired together to take the most unholy and meanest advantage of the present political situation of the country brought about by the Congress leaders. These communalists are shrewd opportunists and they probably believe that Congress leaders actuated as they are by the highest and noblest ideals to obtain freedom of their motherland, would stoop down to purchase it at any price and at any terms, however abject and humiliating terms may be offered by the Muslim communalists. Careful perusal of my friend Mr. Fazlul Haq's letter recently published in the "Mussalman" and utterances of other Muslim delegates have led me to draw this conclusion.

The claims of the Muslim delegates, namely 51 per cent. and 55 per cent. representation in Bengal and the Punjab respectively where they are in majority and weightage in other provinces, seem to be utterly childish and most unreasonable. I earnestly request Dr. Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar and other non-Muslim delegates to refuse totally the Muslim demands unless and until the Dominion Status or full Responsible Government is fully conceded by the British delegates. It would be the most suicidal policy and a dangerous game if Muslim demands are considered before Dominion Status is fully secured.

"MOST MISCHIEVOUS."

I am very glad to find that the non-Muslim delegates up till now, have refused to accept the Separate Electorate. Of all the Muslim demands, the demand for separate electorate is most mischievous and is fraught with dangerous consequences. If you once accept this demand, you let loose the floodgates, of disunion and internecine quarrel between the two important communities in India, totally shattering all future hopes of unity and harmony between them. Separate Electorate will undoubtedly place the two communities in the position of two mathematical lines which will ever approach and never meet. We have already tasted the baneful and disastrous fruit of separate electorate and are now in a position to declare that any form of parliamentary government based on separate electorate would perpetuate the foreign rule, as it will fritter away all hopes of reconciliation between Hindus and Mussalmans. If you want to make India really free, you must banish from mind all pretty jealousies and fear of one community being subservient to other. Inter-dependence, community of purpose and interests are the essential conditions on which the edifice of democratic government ought to be based. Separate electorate is the negation of all forms of responsible government. In the event of separate electorate Hindu and Muslim candidates would owe no obligation to the voters of other communities with the result that the successful Muslim candidate will take little or no interest in the welfare of the Hindu voters; similarly a successful Hindu candidate will interest himself in the welfare of his community exclusively. But if the electorate is joint, the Hindu candidate must approach the Muslim voters for their support, and in the like manner the Muslim candidate must approach the Hindu voters for their support. In such a case each candidate elected under the joint electorate system must owe obligation to both the communities and such members when coming to the Council Chambers cannot by any means render themselves indifferent to the cause of those whom they represent rather they would be forced to harmonise the interests of both the communities. If a question affecting the particular community crops up before the Council both the Hindu and Muslim members shall be bound to put their heads together to bring about a solution justly and fairly without any hitch. Each member, be he a Hindu or a Muslim, would always try his utmost to protect the mutual interests, and thus all chances of disunion and quarrel would automatically disappear. Further no member would venture to take up or side with the cause of one particular community.

ABSURD SUGGESTION.

Sir Mahomed Shafi's suggestion that in the event of joint electorate, the successful candidate must scure 3/4th votes from his own community is absurd and impracticable and is therefore quite unacceptable. This will lead to serious complications and would render confusion worst confounded. Nationalist Muslims of India, I am sure, will not accept the separate electorate in any form whatsoever even if the Hindu delegates agree to accept the Muslim communalists' demand for separate electorate. If separate electorate is not maintained then most of the Moslem delegates and most of their supporters and friends will find their profession gone, their hopes to become ministers etc. will be frustrated, because these people must find that their way to Council will be effectively barred under the system of joint electorate. So in the event of Joint Electorate no tinsel will be allowed to pass for gold. Each member, be he a Hindu or a Muslim, shall have to pass through the ordeal of cross-fire.

In the end I fervently hope that the Indian delegates will try their utmost to secure at least Dominion Status for India, without which there will be no peace or contentment in India at this juncture.

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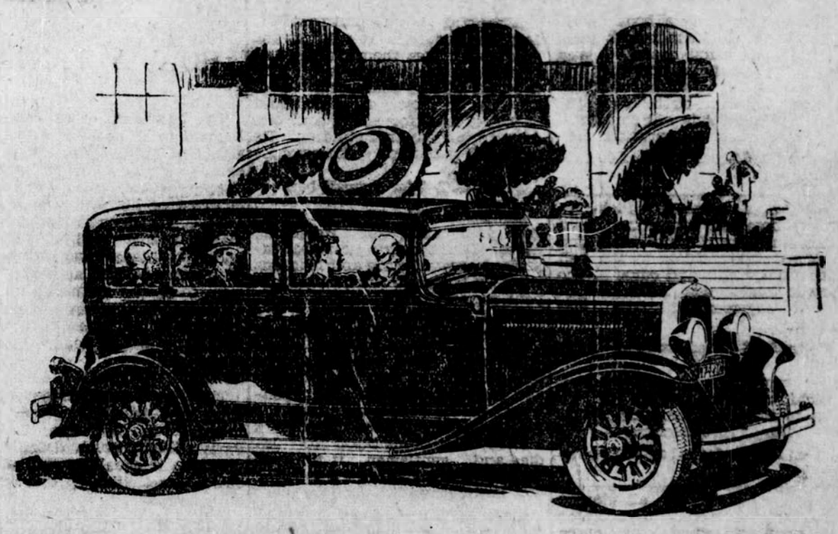

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"STATE 'RELATIVITY' IN ONE SENTENCE"

Einstein Faces The Inevitable At New York

BEWILDERED BY YANKEE REPORTERS.

New York, December 11.—Prof Albert Einstein, whose mind works in terms of immeasurable time and space, arrived in New York to-day and granted a fifteen-minute interview.

Surrounded by a small mob of reporters, publicity men, photographers and movie operators in the drawing room of the liner Belgenland, which brought him here from Antwerp for his second visit to the United States in ten years he was called upon within the brief quarter of an hour to define the fourth dimention in one word state his theory of relativity in one sentence, give his views on prohibition, comment on politics and religion, and discuss the virtues of his violin.

"ECCENTRIC" PROCEEDING.

He was also requested to answer many other questions, some of which he took seriously, but most of which he carried with a jest He faced the interview bewildered but with good nature.

Taken on deck from the drawing room to pose before the photographers, the shy and retiring scientist tried hard to oblige the camera men but after another 15 minutes of "torture" finally lost patience, threw up his hands and dashed toward a companionway.

He said the interview reminded him of a Punch and Judy show, and, late, characterized the whole proceeding as "eccentric". Smiling most of the time the whimsical smile of one who knows the difference between eternity and the immediate moment, the scientist submitted to the questions during the allotted 15 minutes. He then rose, terminated the interview and walked away, followed by Mrs. Einstein and a group of friends.

SPEAKS OVER RADIO.

The worst part of his experience was yet to come, however, as he was led on deck to be photographed. His long gray hair flying in the wind, his brown eyes reflecting resignation, he steeled himself for what to him was obviously unpleasant and he did not conceal his satisfaction when it was over. He then retired to the drawing room for the first of two radio broadcasts from the ship.

In these messages and in a statement prepared for the press Einstein declared he was glad to be in the United States again, paid a warm tribute to the achievements of American science, hailed America as the citadel of democracy and expressed the hope that this country would take the leadership in the solution of the international economic depression and in strengthening the foundations of world peace. In these messages he managed to introduce a serious note to the reception.

Prof. and Mrs. Einstein are bound for the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, where the German scientist will do some work in co-operation with Prof Robert P. Millikan and will also meet Prof. Albert Michaelson, both Nobel prize winners in physics. He expects also to spend some time at the Mount Wilson Observatory on the verification of his theory of relativity.

SOME "TRICKY" QUESTIONS.

A half hundred reporters and an equal number of photographers found the Einsteins still in their cabin when they boarded the Belgenland at quarantine shortly after eight o'clock this morning. It was nearly nine o'clock before the scientist, preceded by his wife, emerged from the stateroom and was escorted to the drawing room to face his questioners.

Paul Schwarz, German Consul, did his best as chief interpreter.

"Ask him to define the fourth dimension in one word," yelled a man standing on a table.

Einstein looked aghast and then laughed.

"You will have to ask a spiritualist," he replied.

"Oh, no, this is not a trick question," insisted the man, demanding an answer. "Would it be correct to say 'time'?"

Prof. Einstein relented, and said he thought "time" would do.

"Is there any relation between science and metaphysics?" was the next question.

"Science itself is metaphysics," Prof. Einstein replied.

The questioner had no opportunity to pursue the subject further for the next question was already being hurled at the scientist.

"Could you define your theory of relativity in one sentence?"

"It would take me three days to give a short definition of relati- replied Prof. Einstein modestly.

'Is your new field theory going to develop into something as important as the relativity theory?"

"No one can possibly tell."

WHERE IS YOUR VIOLIN?

Someone suddenly expressed great interest in Prof. Finstein's violin. Would the professor tell whether he brought it with him?

"I left it home because the tropical climate we will encounter in going to California by way of the Panama Canal might harm it," he explained.

He plays the instrument when his mind grows tired of problems of cosmic mathematics.

All this time Mrs. Einstein tried her best to sooth and calm her husband. She laughed frequently looked now at her husband, and then at his inquisitions and tried to pass it all off as a joke. Einstein himself looked very much like a man who would pay a high price for an opportunity to escape. He stuck bravely to his promise of fifteen minutes, however.

Declining to answer a question as to his views on Zionism for fear he might be misquoted, and promising to deal with this problem in a prepared statement later in his visit, he suddenly became grave and almost vehement when confronted with a query as to what he thought of Adolf Hitler, the leader of the German Fascists.

HILTER PROVOKES VEHEMENCE.

"I do not enjoy Mr. Hitler's acquaintance," he said. "Hitler is living on the empty stomach of Germany. As soon as economic conditions in Germany improve he will cease to be important."

Beyond this statement, Dr. Einstein would not discuss politics.

"Do you think religion can promote the peace of the world?" Einstein was asked. He smiled ironically:

"Up until now religion has not done it, and as to the future—I am not a prophet."

"What does the future hold for the world?"

"I do not care to say."

"This reminds me of a Punch and Judy show, of when I was a child; the same popping up and down," was the way in which Einstein characterized the interview which at its conclusion became a procession of porters and photographers following the scientist and his party to the deck. The photographers who during the interview had evinced great impatience prepared to go into action.—"Montreal Gazette".

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PROGRESS UNDER SOVIET REGIME.

Dr. Tagore's Appreciation Of Russian Ideals Of Education.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore may be sixty-nine years old but his clear smooth skin, his piercing brown eyes and his nervous little hands belie such an age.

Standing six feet and over the long blue robe that reaches his selfslippered feet gives him the appearance of a mountain peak, snow-lowered with long falling hair.

It is ten years since he visited us and the interval has included a visit to Russia, where he found exemplified his favorite doctrine of education for the masses.

Tagore might be accepted by Soviet Russia as its most effective propagandist.

Politics and economics are not in his line; education and faith are his panaceas for a troubled world.

Interviewed for the New York American on his arrival by one of his own countrymen Gobind Behari Lal he is quoted as saying:

"Russia has wrought a miracle.

"I went to Moscow and found that the sort of instruction that the Russian peasants and workers receive does not make them merely factory hands but develops them culturally.

"I found these plain Russian people crowding concert-halls and museums, theatres, and all centres of cultural life. What has been done in Russia during the last eight or ten years past seems to us of India nothing short of a stupendous miracle.

INDIA AND RUSSIA.

"Under the Czar the Russian masses were as ignorant and stupid as the masses of India are to-day. In India only 5 per cent of the people are even nominally literate, not educated, just literate. Russia was no better ten years ago.

"But now I was vastly impressed by the spread of literacy and elements of true culture, the love for beauty among the humblest Russians.

"Formerly, racial and religious conflicts were common in Russia as they are in India up to this day. Now in Russia all these conflicts have disappeared, Jews, Armenians Christians, and Moslems have learned to co-operate.

"Of course the Russian authorities use their educational institutions as a means to propagate their own economic and political doctrines. But with those views I have no concern. I shall not pass judgment upon economic teachings of anybody since that is not my field.

It is the Russian method of enlightening the people that interests me.

"Russians are not believers in old theologies.

"Service of mankind might be their religion."

One interviewer, reports the *New York Herald Tribune*, suggested that the mass education in Russia might be conducted for the purpose of propaganda and to influence their own people toward a certain system of Government."

CREATIVE ART IN RUSSIA.

Tagore was not to be concerned with such an idea:

"Of course, they have their own propaganda but that is quite natural. What must be realized is that there is a general interest in education. My object was to see the instruments used in their work.

"Their education is not entirely materialistic.

"They are not merely making peasants into factory workers.

"Creative art is thriving in Russia. The theatres are crowded with people who ten years ago had no opportunity to enter them. For the first time the lower classes have been able to take advantage of what the theaters and the opera offer them."

The western world has lost its faith, he declares, but its scepticism seems to him only temporary. Just now "its balance is somewhere lost, and the people are trying to get it back."

Quoted by S. J. Woolf in the *New York Times*, affirms his belief that—

"Those peasants in Russia today with their education and self-respect realize more fully than the down-trodden, illeterate serf of a Czarist regime that the multitude which moves in this ever-moving world is permeated by one Supreme Truth."

From this, Tagore goes on to speak of his efforts in India to bring about a similar state of things:

ROLE OF VISVA BHARATI.

"It was with the desire to help my people realize this supreme truth that founded Visva Bharati. It is a school and university combined where the classes are conducted in just such surroundings as those in which the ancient forest dwellers of India realized the spirit of harmony with the universe.

"When I was thirteen years old I ran away from school, for I could not tolerate the traditional methods which were employed in which individual traits and tendencies were ignored.

"One can not grow a lily from the root of a cabbage seed, nor a cabbage from a lily root.

"It is with this in mind that the teaching is carried on in our haven of peace, and these children for the most part are permitted to follow their natural bent.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

"In addition to the school and college, there is also an institute of rural reconstruction, whose object is to bring life in its completeness into the villages, making them self-reliant and self-respectful, acquainted with the cultural traditions of their own country and competent to make efficient use of modern resources in improvement of their physical, intellectual, and economic condition."

In order to accomplish this, Mr. Woolf tells us, the poet has turned over to the institute his estate at Santiniketan, the Nobel Prize money and the income from all of his Bengali works. The quakers here and in England have helped him, and so have one or two private individuals, but for the most part it is his donations that have kept the undertakings going.

His object in coming to America was to speak in a few educational centres and to show some of his pictures. His later years have been much devoted to art.

Unfortunately at the very outset of his tour he is stricken with heart disease, and the report is that he will return home as soon as his condition makes it possible for him to travel.

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SAD PLIGHT OF BRITISH MINERS.

Sordid Story Of Their Exploitation Told By Mr. A. J. Cook.

(BY A. J. COOK), Secretary of the Miners' Federation.

According to the latest official statistics there are 886,100 workers employed in the mining industry in Great Britain. The average number of days per week on which work is available at the collieries was 4.70 during the month of October. The last figure of the average earnings per worker per shift worked was 9s. 3d.

This figure includes the earnings of all the higher workers from deputies downwards and from it has to be deducted amounts charged for tools and explosives. Therefore the average weekly earnings in the coal mining industry are at present a little over £2 per week. Many thousands of adult mineworkers receive subsistence wages varying from 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day.

HIGHER OUTPUT: LOWER WAGES.

On the other hand, the output per person employed is between 21 and 22 cwt. per day an increase of nearly 1 cwt. per person over 1914, while the average pithead level of coal prices is 12s. 11d. per ton, an increase of only 1s. 10d. per ton over 1913. Therefore in return for a much higher output the miners are working for relatively much lower wages, while the pithaed price of their product—as distinct from the price to the consumer—is at a relatively still lower level.

On the other side of the picture we find that the risks incurred by the miners continue to grow year by year. In 1928 983 persons were killed in the industry, while last year 1,065 persons were killed. The increase last year in the number of persons injured in coal mines was even more striking: 174,971 persons were injured in the industry last year, an increase of 13,935 over the preceding year. Thus, side by side with an ever-decreasing standard of living, we find that the miners' risk increases.

HOMES UNFIT TO LIVE IN.

And what, in fact, does the life of the miner consist of? For the most part it means exhausting work under most dangerous conditions. It often means work in high temperatures, in water, and in cramped and unnatural positions. It invariably means exposure to constant danger from falls of roof and explosions of inflammable gas. The miner may at any moment be buried by huge falls; he may be burnt or suffocated or he may be drowned from intrushes of water; in short, he is exposed every moment of his working life to sudden annihilation which may leave his dependents homeless and defenceless.

And when he has completed his day's work, what does he return to? In many cases, to a miserable, insanitary dwelling which is unfit to house a savage. Not for him the wide open spaces. He and his wife and family have to live in dreary, drab surroundings unrelieved by any of the amenities which the dwellers in our towns and cities enjoy.

It is true that the Miners' Welfare Fund has brought some little relief to our people, but in general the picture of mining life which I have endeavoured to sketch above is as true to-day as it was 10 years ago.

The hard, monotonous life of the miner is shared by his wife and family. To the miner's wife, life is one unceasing grind of preparing her man for the pit and endeavouring to eke out an existence on the miserably inadequate wages which her man now receives.

In 1926, the Tories compelled the miners to work one hour per day longer underground in the majority of the coal mining areas and half an hour per day in other areas. The miners have never ceased in their efforts to redress that injustice.

LONG HOURS NO REMEDY.

Here I would point out that the so-called eight-hour day is a misnomer. It is nothing more than an arbitrary figure laid down for the purpose of legislation and bears no relationship to the actual time spent underground each day by the individual. The individual may be underground as much as 9 or 10 hours per day and the average time under the Eight Hours Act is 8 hours 37 minutes per day.

We were told in 1926 that if longer hours were worked, all would be well with the industry. Of course, we were perfectly certain that longer hours could not possibly be a solution to the economic troubles of the industry. When an industry is suffering from overproduction in the world sense, it is utterly unnatural to increase the hours of labour and produce still more coal.

If, as we were told, the effect would be to reduce the cost of production and enable us to compete more effectively with our competitors, then, as we insisted at the time, such a condition would be very short-lived, as other countries would neutralise the effect by taking measures of a corresponding nature. And so it has proved. Longer hours have proved an utter failure and must in the nature of the thing, be ineffective in the long run.

Lower wages are equally disastrous, and, from the competitive standpoint, have the same effect. The relief brought by lower wages, like longer hours, is very short-lived, and we find our competitors taking steps to neutralise the effect by lowering wages in their own countries.

But, I may be asked, if it is proved that the industry at any given moment is incuring big losses and connot continue on that basis what must be done? Well, as I have pointed out, if the effect of lowering wages and lengthening hours is so short-lived as to involve a periodical repetition of that process, it is manifestly absurd, even from an economic point of view, to proceed in those directions. Some other way must be found.

COMPETITION IN HOME MARKET

That other way will be appreciated when one examines the broad problems of the industry. Broadly speaking, there are two problems.

1. The problem of the export districts, who have to meet the competition of other coal-producing nations and, to a lesser extent, competition from each other.
2. The problem of the poorer inland districts, who have to meet the competition of their more powerful neighbours in the home market.

The latter problem is much easier of solution than the first. In effect its solution is dependent upon proper arrangements to regulate production and prices being made among the coal-owners of the districts concerned. Those arrangements can be made under the machinery of the Coal Mines Act 1930, and if that Act is worked by the owners as it should be worked the inland problem should largely disappear.

THE EXPORT PROBLEM.

The problem of the export districts is more difficult, but its solution is dependent upon precisely the same principles being applied, although in this case, of course, the arrangements must be made with foreign producers, a much more difficult matter.

Although I am still firmly convinced that Nationalisation is the ultimate remedy, the immediate future is in the hands of the British coal-owners, and to the extent they direct their energies along the channels indicated above, so will the miners and the nation benefit. So also will they benefit themselves.

In view of the Lancashire miners' decision to accept the ruling of the National Board—and, I understand the owners' decision too—I hope that the owners of Great Britain will reciprocate by assisting the miners in any attempt to improve the conditions of the industry and to secure for the miners improved standards of living. The miners have shown, in Lancashire particularly, their desire for peace with justice.—"News Chronicle."

INVESTIGATING RELEASED PRISONERS' COMPLAINTS.

Questionnaire Issued By Social Service League.

The Secretary, Social Service League, writes:—

The following questionnaire has been issued by the Committee appointed by the Social Service League to investigate the complaints of the released prisoners, and to suggest reforms in Jail Rules. The members of the Committee are:—Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, Mr. Syed Munawar, Mr. P. G. Naik, and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Secretary.

QUESTIONNAIRE:

(To be answered by Released Prisoners)

1. Name; Age; Sex; Place of Residence; Education; Occupation before conviction.
2. Offence for which you were convicted; Date of conviction; Date of release.
3. Which jail or jails were you confined in?; The period of your sentence; Rigorous or simple.
4. A, B or C Class?; (a) By the Magistrate; (b) By Government.
4. (a) Were Jail Rules explained to you?
5. (a) Were you in a cell or a barrack?; (b) If in a cell, alone or other prisoners; Their No.; Ventilation; Privy arrangements; Bathing; Washing clothes; Pots and furniture given to you?
6. Did you take the ordinary jail diet? Or any special diet or your own diet?; Quality; Quantity; Have you any complaints regarding the sufficiency or the nature of food given to you?
7. Have you any complaints as regards the clothes supplied to you?; Were they sufficient?; Give details.
8. What were you given for bedding?; Condition of bedding.
9. Your classification for work: good—hard or medium or otherwise?
10. Interviews and Correspondence: Have you any complaints to make about these? Give details.
11. Did you fall ill? What was the nature of your complaint? Were you admitted to the hospital?; If so, for how long and what was the diet and treatment given to you?
12. Did you receive any jail punishments?; if so, under what circumstances? Give details.
13. Were you allowed any facilities for exercise or recreation?
14. Were you allowed to receive books and writing materials? Have you any complaints to make about these?
15. Were you allowed any newspapers and periodicals?; if so which? (b) Were you allowed any books?; if so, have you to suggest anything in this respect?
16. What was your experience of the treatment by: (1) Convict Warders; (2) Jail officers and (3) Jail visitors.
17. What facilities if any were given to you for religious observations?
18. General remarks.
19. What reforms you suggest?

PRIZE OF RS. 1,00,000 Offered By A. I. S. A.

FOR A COTTAGE SPINNING WHEEL.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association writes:—

In view of the change in the general situation in the country, and the fact that the judges previously appointed are not available on account of their imprisonment, the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association has resolved as follows with reference to and in supercession of their notification offering a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 or £7,700 for a Cottage Spinning Wheel or a combination of Spinning Wheel and Carder.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Spinning Wheel or a combination of a Spinning Wheel and carder that is submitted for the prize should fulfil the following conditions as previously notified:—

i. The Spinning Wheel should be handy in size and should be worked by hand or by foot in an ordinary Indian Village Cottage.

ii. It should be such as one woman may work at it, for 8 hour a day without undue strain.

iii. It should be capable of utilizing hand-carded slivers or have an attachment for carding.

v. The out-put of yarn should be 16,000 yards of 12 to 20 counts in 8 hours continuous working.

v. The machine should be such as can be made available in India at a price not exceeding Rs. 150.

vi. The construction of the machine should be substantial and should be capable of being used, say 20 years, with occasional replacements of wearing parts. The replacement charges should be reasonable and may not exceed 5 per cent of the cost of the machine per year.

2. The competitors shall deliver at their own cost at the Udyog Mandir, Sabarmati or at such other place as may from time to time be notified by the Secretary of the Association, their machines for examination on or before the 15th February, 1931, or such other later date as the Secretary of the Association may notify from time to time; provided that, when the Secretary of the Association changes the place of delivery after a machine is delivered the machine shall be taken to such other place or places by the Association at its cost, provided however always that the Association will not be responsible for any damage, loss deterioration or any kind of injury whether accidental or otherwise to any machine or any part thereof, while the same continues to remain in the custody of the Association for the purpose of the examination.

3. The competitors may protect their machine by patent during examination. The winner will have to transfer patent rights to the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association, without any reservation.

JUDGES.

4. The Council of the Association hereby appoints 1, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad; 2 Mr. Ranchhodlal Amratlal, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad; 3 Sjt. Laxmidas Purshottamdas, Technical Director, Swarajya Ashram, Bardoli; 4 Mr. Amubhai Mehta, Manager, Sir Shapurjee Bharucha Mills, Bombay, to act as judges for examining the Spinning Wheel and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, Hon. Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, as referee, who shall act only in the event of disagreement between the judges appointed for examining the Spining Wheel. The judges or the referee shall be competent to decide upon their or his procedure of examination. The unanimous decision of the judges, and in the event of disagreement between the judges, the decision of the referee shall be final and conclusive so far as the competitor is concerned. In the event of the judges or the referee not being available during the course of the examination proceedings on account of their resignation, death or imprisonment, or any other cause which the Association deems sufficient, the Council of the Association will make up the judges or the referee by new appointments and will be competent for such of them to proceed with the work of the examination from the point where it was left by the predecessor. The judges or the referee will be entitled to seek and have advice technical or otherwise of such persons as he or they may deem necessary to take for the purpose of his or their work of examination.

FINAL DATE.

In accordance with the above resolution, the competitors are hereby advised to deliver their machines at the Gujarat Vidyapith, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th February, 1931.

Manufactured from Margosa (Neem) Oil deodorised by our special process. Pleasant smell. Free from animal fats. Highly recommended for delicate skins.

Bombay Wholesale Distributors:—
V. Prabha & Co. Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
Babulnath Swadeshi Stores, Harvey Road, Chowpati.
Bombay Representatives:—
Bengal Waterproof Works, 367, Hornby Road.

A Brief Account of My Illness and

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

I was a victim of high blood pressure for about 2 years and in August last my complaints became so aggravated that I was absolutely confined to my bed for 3 months. And to my misfortune, in spite of the best treatment from several leading physicians, most serious complications of dozing, raving and repeated attacks of Bombay Fever developed. The heart became weak, the kidneys were affected and there was no flesh left in my body. Finding my condition getting hopeless, my people got alarmed and immediately sent for Dr. D. D. S. Tandon as a last resort.

I am now glad to say that, to the great surprise of my people and my friends, my condition began to improve nicely under his treatment and in 2 months' time all my complaints entirely disappeared, so that I now find myself quite fit and thank Dr. Tandon for saving my life, from such a desperate condition. I have decided to continue the treatment for a few months more as advised by Dr. Tandon in order that the cure of my blood pressure may be complete.

(Sd.) E. M. PATEL,
Sun Building, Uranwala Street, New Forts Road, Bombay.

3rd January 1931.

Address—**Dr. D. D. S. TANDON.**
Chowpaty, Bombay.

Special Privilege!

Policies which are not entitled to our usual automatic protection but in respect of which at least full one year's premium have been paid will be *Automatically* kept alive for one year from the date of lapse if holders of such policies are convicted for political offence.

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INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Established 1908)

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USE ALWAYS!!

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BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Superior to All Balms.

EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ALL ACHES

Trial will convince you

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3, Nagdevi St., Bombay 3.

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Princess Street.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

S. S. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-30 a.m.—Gramophone records.
7 p.m.—Indian Children's Hour; Miss Manekbai Homji's children's stories.
9-20 p.m. —Saraswatibai's vocal music.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Youth lodge theosophical Society, Mr. K. G. Vaidynathan will read a Paper on "Responsibility of Parentage with special reference to Infant Education; to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m.; at the Youth Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Mr. M. T. Vyas, principal of the New Era School, will preside."

ABDUL KARIMKHAN'S CONCERTS.

Sangit-Ratna Abdul Karimkhan will give Two Grand Concerts of Hindustani and Karnataki Scientific Music. At Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Choupaty, the first to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. and the second to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Admission Fees: Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1, (exclusive of tax).

THE CLERKS' UNION.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at the premises of the Union, 46, Churchgate Street, at 3-30 p.m.

KARMA SETS US FREE.

A free public lecture on the above subject will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

CATHOLIC LADIES' COOPERATIVE STORES.

Under the Jt. auspices of the Dadar Cooperative Institute, and the Parel Catholic Cooperative Credit Society, Ltd., a public meeting of the Catholics will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Holy Cross Church, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay, to consider the proposal of starting a Catholic Ladies' Cooperative Stores. Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla and other ladies working in the line will address the meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on January 15 and is due on February 8 via usual ports.

VIVEKANAND ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

The sixty-ninth Birthday Anniversary of Sreemat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday). The public meeting in this connection will be held at the Blavatsky Hall on Monday 6 p.m. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will preside. An Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries will also be held in the open premises of the Ashram from 24th to 30th January. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. will perform the opening ceremony on Saturday, the 24th January at 5 p.m.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

—:o:—

The Seventh Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society is expected to be held on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th April 1931 in Trivendrum. Papers intended to be read at the Conference should be sent to Dr. R. Vaidyanathaswamy, Reader in Mathematics, Limbdi Gardens, Royepettah, Madras.

Teli Dnyanottejak Fund Utsahi Mandal

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the above Mandal there will be Shree Satyanarayana's Puja at Byculla De Lisle Road Chameli's Wadi on Saturday evening. Speeches will be delivered on the educational and social progress of the Teli Samaj. Dr. Kesharinath Vasudev Save, L. M. and S. has kindly consented to preside.

DAKORE FIRING

—:o:—

Govt.'s Version

The Director of Information, writes:—

Exaggerated reports have been published in the newspapers regarding the firing at Dakore in Kaira District. The number of police was not a hundred but nineteen. Only four rounds were fired and two persons were hit. The firing took place after the police had tried to disperse the crowd and not before, and firing was necessary because the police were surrounded on all sides by a mob and were being injured by stones. Thirty-six persons were injured in the lathi charge but none of the injuries are serious.

SCHOOL OF ART, EXHIBITION AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

—:o:—

Large Police Force Among Visitors

A strong police guard was kept near the gate of the Sir J. J. School of Art on Friday evening when the Governor of Bombay presided over the annual prize distribution.

In the course of his speech Capt. Gladstone Solomon said:—

The most interesting event concerning the School of Art during the past year and one of the most interesting in its history was the Exhibition of the work of the students at India House, London, last October. This Exhibition was made possible by the ready response of Government to the suggestion made from England, where I was enjoying leave of absence, for a grant of funds to enable the exhibits to be sent to London. Though this grant was not a very large one, it enabled the School of Art to send over to London a representative selection of Painting, Modelling, Architecture; and Art Crafts chosen by Rao Bahadur Dhurandhar in consultation with Professor Batley, and Mr. Joseph. We were able to show no less than 200 exhibits at India House; and this Exhibition gave Londoners for the first time a comprehensive survey of the curriculum of all departments of the leading Indian Art School.

SCHOOL'S IDEALS VINDICATED

The prizes were distributed to the successful students. In the course of his speech the Governor said:

The interest displayed in the Exhibition by the general public and the Press, and the opinions expressed by Art critics some of which you have quoted for us today, must be held to constitute a judgment definitely in favour of the methods and policy adopted in the working of this School. The action of Her Majesty the Queen in visiting the Exhibition and graciously accepting works produced both by the students and by a distinguished member of the staff, has set the seal of Royal approval on that judgment. This is, of course, a matter of no small gratification to my Government, which has definitely committed itself to a policy of approval of the methods of the School and endorsement of the judgment of its Director by ordering last year its removal from the control of the Director of Public Instruction and its constitution as an independent unit under the sole control of its own Director.

I note the claim that you make on the strength of the favourable reception that the exhibited works have received that the students of th's School should be given more work on the Mural Paintings at New Delhi as occasion arises. I am sure the success that they have already achieved in the work entrusted to them must have brought their abilities sufficiently to the notice of the Government of India, and that their claims will not be forgotten in distributing the additional work that is available from time to time. Your recently published book on the Mural Paintings of the Bombay School has introduced the larger public to this branch of the work of the School of Art.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

I have learned with interest of the steps recently taken to assist the students in the Architectural Section of this School to appear for the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects. During recent years this section of the School has made excellent progress under Professor Batley, and we hope ultimately to raise the School to such a status as would entitle its students to exemption from the final examination. This must remain a hope for the future, but we have succeeded in opening an class for diploma-holders in Architecture to enable them to appear for the final examination, and we have also added a new post of Assistant Professsor of Architecture.

SCHOOL OF ART

—:o:—

Exhibition Of Students' Work

The Exhibition of Students' work at the School of that which will be open to the public from to-morrow until the evening of the 18th instant contain is a very large and varied collection of Paintings, Drawings, Mural Decorations, Modelling, Architectural Designs, and Arts and Crafts. There are several new features, one of which is that the Oriental designs and Mural Paintings are concentrated in one large gallery while the Life studies, oil paintings, and Landscapes are arranged in the other rooms. This is an advantage, and the other change, namely that instead of the works being hung according to the class divisions of the School, all the classes are exhibited this year in sections, and which greatly simplifies the Visitors' task. Thus all portraits, Figure paintings, etc. are hung together irrespective of the different classes, which the visitor may distinguish by the labels on each work.

The large Cartoons for the Dolly Cursestjee Prize for Mural Decoration, include a fine life-size figure of a reclining Apsara or Nymph by Mr. Adurkar which with the water-colour sketch attached to it secures the first prize. The subject this year was a lunette to portray "Slumber" and Mr. Adurkar's design is a poetic composition of Nymphs reclining on a lotus leaf, very delicately rendered. Miss Dhurandhar, and Mr. Deuskar are bracketed for second prizes. Mr. Nageshkar wins His Excellency the Governor's prize with a life-size cartoon in charcoal of a sleeping maiden, curled up among the petals of large lotus. The mural cartoons exhibited in the London Exhibition some of which received high praise from the critics there are also on view in this room, beneath are arranged some of the latest compositions including some very beautiful and original work. The Indian Designs hung in profusion around these walls, show an increase of effort in this direction and several day students exhibit in this interesting section. In modelling there are some admirable figures in the round representing a seated girl, and several typically Indian panels in low relief consisting of arabesques of figures and ornament.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION

In the Architectural Section the Exhibition is arranged progressively from the 1st to the 5th Year and also includes a selection of executed work completed in New York by one of the past students Mr. Shamoon Nadir.

There are also historical Sketches and others illustrating Principles of Design.

The other advanced Classes exhibit testimony designs that have been approved for the R. I. B. A. Final by the R. I. B. A. Examination Board in India and X'mas Excursion work. The sketches and photographs made at Udaipur form an interesting feature of the Exhibition.

REAY ART WORKSHOPS

The House Decoration Class exhibits comprise a few panels in the Ajanta style for wall painting cut out for stencil and printed in various light colours, design for calico printing, posters and shoe cards etc. In the Gold and Silver and Shape making section, there are several specimens of work, such as Silver Tray in Ajanta style, Indian silver lamp, (Samai) one silver Chaupula, copper ornamental panel copied from an old Indian style, lotus shaped copper cigar lighter etc. The Engraving Class exhibits comprise one Indian betal leaves box cut out from brass plate, copper enameled tray worked out from flower pattern in purple colour, enamelled ash trays of various designs, etc. In the wood work section, a beautiful carved side board with two shelves and a carved sigar and cigarette box are among the notable exhibits. The Iron Class exhibits one brass hanging perforated electric lamp and one electric table lamp; and the Stone Carving Class exhibits one lotus shaped garden fountain stand carved from stone and various pot stands.

Bombay Cloth Merchant Comes Round

—:o:—

REPENTS FOR ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS AND GIVES MONEY IN CHARITY.

The arrest of 18 volunteers for offering "Satyagraha" on the 7th instant before the motor lorry of a cloth merchant, who was responsible for the purchase of foreign cloth worth thousands of ruppees had a happy termination, the cloth merchant having now decided to abide by the boycott pledge.

It now transpires that the merchant has not only decided not to flout the nation's will but has also offered a handsome amount in charity as a mark of repentance.

NAGPUR'S HARTAL FOR SHOLAPUR MARTYRS

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

The "War Council" declared a hartal yesterday as a protest against the executions of the four Sholapur prisoners. In the evening a bareheaded procession including over 500 ladies started from the "War Council" Office and terminated at a public meeting where Government's action was condemned.—A. P.

Conspiracy Case "Absconder" Arrested

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

Sitaram, an absconder in the conspiracy case has been arrested at Sukkar. The case has been adjourned till the 20th instant. Sitaram is the son of a goldsmith and is a resident of Chakwal.—A. P.

POLICE FIRE KILLS 4 PERSONS

—:o:—

Section 144 At Jhalda

PATNA, Jan. 16.

A Government Communique states: A report has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhum District that serious rioting occurred on the 15th afternoon at Jhalda in connection with a mela which had been prohibited under Section 144, Cr. P. C. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the police were obliged to fire.

Four rioters are reported dead. Persons on both sides were injured. —A. P.

Mrs Shyamayani Shahani And Mrs Awasth Arrested

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

Mrs. Shyamayani Shahani who till to-day was "Dictator" of Lucknow Congress Committee was arrested this afternoon along with Mrs. Awasthi. These arrests are believed to be in connection with the speeches delivered on Monday last which was observed as "Sholapur Day".

POONA YOUTH LEAGUE "DICTATOR" JAILED

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 16.

Mr. Shivajirao Pathak, "Dictator" of the Poona Youth League was arrested this morning and placed immediately before Mr. Isreal Hyam for offence of publishing in an authorised manner the "Youth League Bulletin". He took no part in the proceedings and was convicted under Section 18 of the Press Ordinance and sentenced to undergo 4 months' R. I. and to pay Rs. 200 as fine or one month's further imprisonment in lieu of it. He has been taken to Yerawada Jail.—A. P.

To-morrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

Will Contain

1. **LET'S WAGE A RELENTLESS WAR ON COMMUNALISTS.—National Programme for 1931:**

(By Khurshed F. Nariman).

2. **STRANGEST MIGRATION IN HISTORY.—A short story:**

(By Mrs. Kshama Row).

3. **HAS CHURCHILL HEARD OF AMRITSAR?—Corpses who shook British Rule: (By Wilson Harris).**

4. **NEXT WAR BEGINS ON MAY 1, 1932.—(Grim Prediction by a famous German General).**

5. **1930—WORST YEAR FOR BRITAIN IN EVERY SPHERE OF NATIONAL LIFE: (By A. G. Gardiner).**

6. **WILL THERE BE A PEASANT REVOLT IN JAPAN?—(By an American Professor):**

7. **BRITISH FILMS UNWORTHY OF EXHIBITION.—(By an American Who Knows).**

8. **AWAY WITH BUREAUCRATIC SQUANDERMANIA. — A Reply to Captain Gilbert-Lodge: (By a Bombay Rate-Payer).**

9. **SHOULD BOMBAY MILLS TRY THE BURNLEY EXPERIMENT.—(By B. B. Joshi).**

Besides these there will be our usual Weekly Features.

GADGIL GETS 4 MONTHS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KARAD, Jan. 16.

The First Class Magistrate of Karad delivered judgment to-day in Sjt. Gadgil's case convicting him to undergo three months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or one month in "B" class. The public assembled in Court to greet Sjt. Gadgil.

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED AT BROACH.

—:o:—

Citizens Defy The Ban.

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Jan. 16.

The District Magistrate Mr. Qureshi, has proclaimed Section 144, I. P. C., prohibiting meetings, processions and speeches from the 15th to 18th instant by beating of "Batakis."

The Flag Salutation Ceremony was held to-day morning and speeches were made.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

A. C. Pereira's Sparkling Play

The chief feature of the matches decided yesterday in the Western India Tennis Tournament, was the sparkling play of A. C. Pereira against Ghorpade in the Men's Singles. The Bandra man displayed much of his old skill in the first set whic hhe won comfortably at 6—4. Apparently the pace he set at the beginning took much out of him, and he was unable to sustain his cleverness, and lost the succeeding sets to a more steady opponent.

Shellenberger and Schleiter disposed of Hopkins and McIntosh after a hard-hitting encounter, Mrs. Race went under to Miss Bell but put up a good fight against a younger adversary. Capt. Morrison and Gould who started shakily, managed to recover in fine style against Suntook and Vakil, and won in straight sets.

The Chief of Jath and G. P. Desai were successful in an interesting match which went to thirty games before a decision was reached in the Men's Doubles. The Committee of the tournament are using Slazenger Lawn Tennis Balls, which are in demand in Great Britain and Europe. Messrs. A. H. Wheeler are the local agents for these famous balls.

The following are the results:—

Mrs. Corbett-Wright and E. T. Annett beat Tew and Mrs. Bell (6—2) (2—6) (6—3.)

M. M. Desai W.O. D. G. Desai:

J. P. Davar beat H. F. Oettgen (7—5) (6—4.)

Gupte beat Wanarse (3—6) (9—7) 6—2).

Chief of Jath and G. P. Desai beat Milne and Haran (6—4) (5—7) (6—2).

Mrs. Bell beat Mrs. Race (6—4) (7—5).

Shellenberger and Schleiter beat Hocking and McIntosh (6—3) (6—4).

Ghorpade beat A. C. Pereira (4—6) (6—2) (6—2.)

F. T Annett and H. Annett W. O. Gadgil and A. N. Other.

Tew and McLeod beat Anklesaria and Shivdasani (6—2) (6—4).

Capt. Morrison and Gould beat Vakil and Suntook (8—6) (6—2).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.
3-45 P.M. PROMT.

COURT N. 1:—Suvarna vs. P. N. Pereira followed by:—Fox vs. Davar; followed by:—Ghorpade and Khardekhar vs. E. T. Annett and H. H. Annett.

CNETRE:—Lindop vs. L. de Olivares followed by:—Mrs. Moir vs. Miss L. Row; followed by:—Fox and Miss Woodbridge vs. Olivares and Miss L. Row.

COURT NO. 4:—J. E. Tew vs. M. M. Desai followed by:—Mrs. Morrison and Hopkins vs. Mrs. MacKenzie and E. Rose.

COURT NO. 5:—Randive vs. Chief of Jath followed by:—Capt. Morrison vs. R. I. F. McIntosh.

COURT NO. 6:—Kamruddin vs. C. H. Hardcastle followed by:—A. C. Pereira adn Mrs. Race vs. Mr. and Mrs. Freke.

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:—

Mr. and Mrs. Gould vs. Miss Vaughan and Batterbury.

Brough and Mrs. Moir vs. Kamruddin and A. N. Other.

"GOOD NEWS" AT THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

"All Quiet On The Western Front" Coming

Films depicting college life have been screened before in Bombay, but "Good News" is not to be judged by the standard. It is in a class by itself. In a brief review such as this it is not possible to do justice to a film like "Good News", but with confidence it can be recommended to the most fastidious film devotees. Those who have been Bessie Love act will realise that she is capable of high dramatic art and in "Good News" she really achieves her very best. There is every element of the modern stage in this remarkable film and no effect has apparently been spared by its producers to achieve a picture which cannot fail to appeal to any audience.

Even in England it proved to be the hit of the year which is saying a lot. The dancing is remarkable and as for singing it is beyond question the best yet heard in Bombay on the Talking Screen. No less than sixteen songs are included and these vary from the "Peppiest" numbers to the most pathetically appealing.

It seems hardly necessary to recommend such a film particularly to people who are frequenters of the Capitol, which has always maintained a high standard of excellence in the entertainment it offers to the public of Bombay. This high standard, we understand, will in future be raised even higher as the Capitol have now secured a contract with some other film producing Companies among them Universal, several of whose best releases will be screened at the Capitol in the course of the next few weeks, thus providing a welcome change in their programmes.

One of the best of these is "All Quiet On The Western Front," which is based on Remarque's famous work.

Dr. De JONGH'S

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AND ALL

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—:o:—

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—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—On behalf of the Trustees of the Late Mr. Meghji Vallabhdas Mr. Jamnadas Meghji the Managing Trustee instructs me to request you to publish the following report in your widely circulated and popular paper for the information to public regarding the police excesses of yesterday the 12th January Monday.

In the evening at 8 p. m. Police Sergeants and sepoys went up on 1st and 2nd floor of our property bearing Street Nos. 100-104, broke open the doors forcibly, beat several tenants some of whom were taking meals and who were not at all connected in street affrays. This we intimate to you as the tenants approached us with a request to inform you for public information. Is this not criminal trespass committed by the preservers of Law and Order?—Yours etc.,

M. M. BHATT.
Estate Manager.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

AGA KHAN'S SYMPATHY FOR CAPTAIN'S WIFE

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Mr. MacDonald presided over meetings of Minorities Sub-Committee and presented a draft report which will be issued in revised form presently.

At to-day's meeting of Round Table Conference in Committee, Aga Khan on behalf of British Indian Delegation offered deep and sincere sympathy to Captain Curtis and family and expressed deep sorrow and horror at tragic happening. Any political crime was something to be condemned, especially when victims were innocent women and children.

Ujjal Singh associated himself with Aga Khan's statement.—Reuter.

Dr. B. C. Roy Released

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, a Bengal Member of All-India Congress Committee, who was arrested on August 28, at Delhi, along with Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Modan Mohan Malaviya, V. J. Patel and other leaders, was released from Alipore Central Jail, about 12-30 this afternoon.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

—:o:—

Re-Election Of Two Seats

The Bombay Government Gazette, dated 15th instant announces the following in its latest notification:—

The Bombay City (South) Non-Muhammadan Urban Constituency is called upon to elect two members before the 6th of February The following dates are fixed:—

Wednesday, 21st instant for nomination of candidates.

Thursday, 22nd. instant for Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Wednesday, 4th proximo for voting.

Thursday, 5th proximo for counting of votes.

MR. MUNSHI'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

To Boycott Or Not To Boycott Artificial Silk

We now understand that Mr. K. M. Munshi's intended departure, from Bombay to Allahabad is with regard to the boycott of artificial silk about which there is a difference of opinion between the mill-owners and nationalist workers. Mr. Munshi is starting for Allahabad on Saturday.

POLSON'S RS. 1,000 COMPETITION.

—:o:—

In this issue is a Polson Mfg. Co.'s advertisement that gives our readers an opportunity to win Rs. 1,000/- in hard cash for a minimum amount of trouble. This progressive firm asks all consumers of their new quality Pasteurised Butter to place in order of relative importance a dozen statements concerning this product detailed in the advertisement.

Major prizes of Rs. 500/-, Rs. 200/-, and Rs. 100/-, and 8 consolation prizes of Rs. 25/- each, are to be won. These sums will be awarded to the competitors whose voting order most nearly tallies with the majority of votes.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	10.17
To-day's Opening Rate	10.19
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.20
Difference	+.03

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Previous Closing Rate	5.31
To-day's Opening Rate	5.30
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.31
Difference	Unchanged

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 16.

Silver Ready	13	6	0
Lower	0	7	0
Silver Forward	13	2	0
Lower	0	5	0

India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Bombay Market was closed today.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100% Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance.
Apply to—
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI CONCERN
Capital (Paid up) ..Rs. 2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ..Rs. 16,03,800
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Manager.

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For full rules and regulations about all competitive examinations such as I.C.S., I.F.S., Survey, Sub-Judge, Tahsildar, Divisional Accountant, Railway Accounts, Engineering Services, etc., consult MOHAN'S "GUIDE TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES (Complete)" 362 Pages. 1930 Edition. Rs. 3/6 per V. P. P. RAM LAL SURI, STUDENTS OWN AGENCY, LAHORE. 3

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931.

RAISING THE BARRIER

—:o:—

The holding of Sholapur Martyrs' Day in Bombay passed off without any outbreak of hooliganism, thanks to the appeals for non-violence issued by Nationalist leaders. The authorities should in fairness be the first to admit the potency and effectiveness of these appeals. Had the conduct of the police in doing their duty been reasonable and discriminate the day would have passed off without the usual toll of wounded and what was a most reprehensible incident in the day's operations, the firing at Parel. What necessity was there for the police peremptorily to order a meeting of mill-operatives to disperse? Why was it not possible for them to listen to the reasonable suggestion of the Trade Union leaders that they should be allowed to bring the meeting to an end? Also why was it necessary at the High Court to use the lathi on Satyagrahi pickets who could have been arrested and taken away? The policy behind this insensate manner of dealing with the situation that presented yesterday, a situation in which there was not the least suggestion of violence on the part of the public stands self-condemned. We will ask Sir Frederick Sykes a simple and straightforward question. Is he prepared to stand by this policy, is he prepared to advocate its continuity and to justify it? If he does, he and his advisers will stand charged in Indian eyes, and we hope in the eyes of those members of the non-official European community who have the vision to look far ahead, with having helped not in contributing towards demolishing the barrier of distrust and bitterness between Britain and India but in helping to raise it.

THE PREMIER'S CHANCE

—:o:—

It is somewhat tantalising to learn that a Hindu-Muslim agreement was reached on the basis of Sir M. Shafi's last offer, but the Sikhs were unable to yield notwithstanding the fact that the difference has narrowed to practically one seat. If the report is accurate and states the whole truth, a complete communal settlement does not seem to be beyond hope. Settlements like these, which have been made to depend more on haggling than on sound principles, have a tendency to be effected at the last moment. Hagglers will always hold out till the last and will yield and accept a compromise only when they realise that the alternative is something worse. And the communalists at the Conference, that is to say, those who say with Sir. Shafi that they would rather not have any constitutional advance unless their communal claims are accepted, have been egged on by the wire-pullers behind the screen to be uncompromising. If the Premier really wanted an early communal settlement he could have had it, if he had definitely stated, first that a substantial measure of responsibility at the centre was inevitable and a foregone conclusion in no way conditional upon the success of a communal settlement; and secondly that in the absence of a fresh Pact the old Lucknow Pact would be the basis for Government's new proposals. Either or the two declarations could have expedited the communal settlement, but he has so far made neither. It seems possible, however, that at the fag end of the Conference he will make some sort of statement on both these points. Whatever success the Conference is capable of achieving in its necessarily limited sphere will depend upon the definiteness and the statesmanship in the expected statement.

It is by now fairly clear that the introduction of responsibility at the centre is almost a foregone conclusion. Even a paper like the "Times" of London has so far realised the intensity of feeling in India that it is anxious to persuade the Conservatives to accept the policy of responsibility at the centre with safeguards. The journal says that that policy now holds the field and criticises the Tories non-committal attitude towards it. It is also a concession to public feeling in India that Lord Reading on behalf of the Liberal Party has not only accepted that policy, but now speaks in a somewhat apologetic manner about the safeguards that he suggested a few days ago. He naively explains that his only intention in demanding a number of safeguards was "to preserve the financial credit and stability of India and not to enable Britain to continue her control over the finances of India." But mere good intentions cannot save bad principles and his safeguards will be judged not by his intentions but the effects of the safeguards. Finally, India may be trusted to know her own interests especially the value of preserving her financial credit and stability at least as well as an alien Governor-General, in whom Lord Reading would vest extraordinary powers for the good of India. It is said that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has supported the Sankey Report, though "without enthusiasm for the reservations in connection with finance, currency and exchange." It is surprising that he did not definitely protest against the mischievous reservations which only take away with the left hand much of what is given with the right.

The results of the present Conference are hardly likely to be acceptable even to the most moderate of Congressmen. And without the support of the Congress no scheme would be workable. Let us charitably assume for the present that the conclusions of the present Conference may provide a useful basis for final negotiations with the Congress. But whether those conclusions will be so helpful or not will depend not merely on their intrinsic merits but also on the atmosphere in which they will be considered by the Nationalists in India. That is the reason why the "New Leader", a Labour organ, once more warns Mr. MacDonald that the first prerequisite for obtaining a hearing in India for any proposals his Government is prepared to make is "a general amnesty for political prisoners and a cessation of the present police tyranny in India." India's patience is phenomenal but it is being sorely tried by the augmenting number of arrests convictions and broken heads. Of this simple fact the Premier will do well to take full note before he makes his next statement.

THE RIGHT REMEDY

—:o:—

Capt. Gilbert Lodge at a recent meeting of the Institute of Indian Architects enumerates the grievances with which Bombay has been for years burdened. The lecture was entitled:—"What is wrong with Bombay?" There was nothing unusual in the title. Nor was there anything unusual in the randomly comprehensive manner in which he threw out suggestions for the improvement of, say, the Ballard Estate or the Queen's Road area, or the Gateway avenue. What was unusual was the manner in which he appeared to cultivate the dogmatic creeds. For example, he could not explain and he gave no reason why the improvement and extension of the northern sections and suburbs of Bombay was "impossible". Why is he so insistent on the Back Bay Reclamation?

Why was he against the principle of civic design? He could give no explanation and offered no arguments. The time has long past for random "improvement" and suggestions. The Bombay Municipality, the P. W. D., the Port Trust and the Railway authorities together with those seriously interested in the future of the city now demand a planned, well-thought-out programme based on some kind of definite principle or system of town-planning or civic design. Capt. Gilbert Lodge must now undertake this task. Prof. Batley's suggestion for a joint board of citizens, architects and similar experts interested in the promotion of the city's reconstructive effort is eminently practicable and entirely opportune.

EDUCATIONAL GRANT & CINEMAS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that Government has decided to reduce by 5 per cent., the annual grant to the Bombay Municipality, for defraying the expenses of imparting primary education in the city, another avenue of income, to make good the deficiency, will have to be found. I suggest that theatrical performances and the exhibition of cinematograph shows on Sundays should be prohibited, except on compliance with the following praiseworthy conditions, viz., a certain proportion of the income derived from the theatres and cinemas by means of performances and exhibitions on Sundays, should be made over to the Municipality. A moiety of the amount so paid, should go towards making good the deficiency in the Educational grant, and the other moiety should be distributed among deserving charities to be selected by a Sub-Committee to be appointed by the Corporation. In England the fulfilment of a similar condition has resulted in the payment of large sums to charities. If necessary, legislation should be immediately taken in hand in order to legalise the abovementioned condition in the licenses.

I foresee strong hostility to my suggestion, from those to whom its adoption may prove detrimental. On the other hand, I count for support from those who sympathise with and favour Sunday observance laws. If the queues outside cinemas every evening, furnish any guide, they have been doing supelatively well notwithstanding depression in trade and other ills and indications are not wanting of their continuing to be prime favourites for some time. With recreations available to the citizen, every day in the week, Sunday observance in the chastened form suggested by me, does not seem to be an undue imposition or interference.

—Yours, etc.,

NAYAN F. PANDIA.

(Continued from column 6.)

part of the national leaders who are not exercising enough vigilance. That slackness must be corrected. Or in the alternative they must be sacked. The national struggle has reached an acute stage. There is repression all round. There is suffering all over India. Can we afford any slackness in the struggle through the weak attitude of the men in charge of the boycott. Let us stop it in time.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE & BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Keep A Watch On Bombay & Ahmedabad Mills

(BY POLITICUS).

It has become almost trite to say that boycott is the most important part in the programme of the National struggle which hits opponents of India's freedom while it helps Indian industries. Both Congressmen and Non-Congressmen have equally supported it, and it is the one programme which has not yet been openly banned by the Viceregal Ordinances, which are as plentiful as blackberries. Is it not the duty of the Nation, therefore, to enforce it vigorously and rigorously? It is not very pleasant to criticise the activity of nationalist leaders particularly at this time when the struggle has become so keen and everything depends on the 'elan' of the movement but some suggestions must be offered.

BEWARE OF BACK-SLIDERS.

It is admitted on all hands that the boycott has already given splendid results both to the country and to the mill industry, which was dragging on a miserable existence all these years, leaving alone those hectic days of war when it boomed. Bombay mill industry has come to respect National Demand and the terms of agreement between the mill-owers and the national leaders were drawn up by so eminent a lawyer as Pundit Motilal Nehru. But there are ways and means of circumventing it, and mills in Bombay have been doing it with impunity. The chronic complaint against the mill-owners all these years has been that they are anti-national in their tendencies. That their sympathies are with the bureaucratic view, that they have supported repression at all times, and that they have no sympathy with the most important political movement in the country, namely the national movement. Everything is not alright with the Boycott movement. It is not being pressed with the vigour which is expected of the nation. The boycott with all its implications must be pressed to its logical conclusion and if it is done then further restrictions will have to be placed immediately on the anti-national activities of certain Bombay mills. Otherwise there is a danger of the whole movement fizzling out. The mills, it ggoes without saying, are taking the utmost advantage of the great national sacrifices that men and women are making for the cause of Swadeshi.

MILLS AND SWADESHI COTTON.

For some months past the Bombay and Ahmedabad mills have been using largely American and Egyptian and also Uganda cotton for their finer counts. It is now notorious that for want of a demand the cotton prices in this country have slumped down to a dangerous figure. The poor peasants in India are now compelled to sell their cotton at a price far below their cost price, and the Government have been pressing on low their cost price, and particularly in Gujerat the Government have been pressing on them with all the coercive provision of the Land Revenue Code at their command for their dues. Can the national leaders tolerate that the Bombay mills use foreign cotton to the detriment of Swadeshi article? The national movement is for the masses. No Swaraj, that we dream of, can be complete without the co-operation and help of the masses. The movement is primarily for their uplift.

WHY SO LAX?

How then have these people, who are in charge of the Boycott movement, been so lax? If the Boycott has to be complete, then there must be a ban on fthese foreign cotton varieties. The mills are also using large quantities of foreign artificial silks and finer counts. These must be excluded from India and that at once, if the movement is to succeed. Somehow the national leaders have neglected this aspect of the question. Is it because they do not understand it or have they been purposely negligent of their duties? Whatever it is they have failed. One can appreciate the difficulty of the national leaders. The older men being jailed, new ones have to replace them and they cannot be blamed if they cannot immediately act with the experience and 'savoir faire' of the old. But it is their duty to be vigilant and to pick up the thread of affairs.

IN NEW HANDS.

Of the men who have the leisure and the influence and the energy to study the conditions in the mill industry and to bring recalcitrant mill-owners to book in the national interest, we can mention in particular Mr. K. M. Munshi, who has already studied the question to a great extent and his co-workers Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Purshottamdas Trikumdas, younger leaders whose urgent duty it is to devote themselves particularly to the question of intensification of the boycott. There is no reason why mill-owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad should not, in the interest of Swadeshi, patronise the home cotton-grower. Are the national leaders condoning these deliquencies on the part of the Bombay mills, or is there anything primarily wrong with the whole movement. The rot must be stopped at once for no individual is greater than the country.

If the leaders at the helm are unable to come up to the expectations of the Congressmen all over the country, then their first business is to give place to better men. Nobody denies that these leaders have sacrificed for their country.

NEED FOR VIGILENCE.

It is not helping Swadeshi or helping in the process of keeping out foreign textiles in the wider sense of the term when that out of which the cloth is produced comes from a foreign source. This is a question of vital importance to our own agriculturists. The Bombay and Ahmedabad mills reporting to be indulging in the practice of importing foreign yarn and silk are not standing by the country. If the mills are not brought to heel in time the cultivator in Gujarat whose sacrifices for the cause are colossal will suffer. He has suffered meekly all these months, but there is a point beyond which he cannot go. Is it right for the authorities in charge of the boycott machinery to relax their efforts? It goes without saying that the Bombay mills require to be constantly watched. Eternal watchfulness is the price of boycott.

NO PALMING OFF OF NON-SWADESHI GOODS.

Some Bombay mills have been palming off on the public who are buying their goods at a great sacrifice, their foreign cotton made goods. Some of the mills have also been using foreign artificial silk yarn. Both these articles militate against the true spirit of the boycott, and are against the true interests of the country, and most of all against the workers and the cultivators who are the power behind the whole movement. The national leaders whose duty it is direct the boycott campaign will be betraying the cause of the country, if through their negligence or vacillation they allow the anti-national activities of the mills to continue. They must wake up and stop this rot.

There is already too much unemployment in this country and in the city of Bombay the misery is extreme. Every pound of foreign cotton and every hank of artificial yarn mean additional misery for the suffering masses, mean further drain of our resources, mean putting more money in the pockets of foreign capitalists, they mean, the strengthening of our chains.

KHADDAR—THE ONLY WEAPON.

Can we allow it to be done? Can we allow the national leaders to neglect their duties and, so to say, betray the trust imposed in them by the country? India looks to Bombay for guidance. Thousands of men and women have been jailed all over the country in the cause of the boycott. The feeling in the country generated by this sacrifice, the wave of Swadesni now surging in this country mean lasting prosperity for the Bombay mills, which have been using foreign cotton and also foreign yarn to some extent. Is that going to be the end of our struggle and our sacrifice? Gandhiji was right in always stressing on the importance of Khaddar. Khaddar first, khaddar second and khaddar last he said. That must be our aim. Khaddar is the thing that will ultimately tell on the machine.

THE CONTRAST.

But in the meantime we have got to depend on the mills in Bombay and the districts. One notices that the mill-owners in Ahmedabad and other parts of the country are amenable to reason and are actuated by patriotic motives. In Bombay things are different. The boycott has made its power felt on foreign countries, who have been so far reaping a rich harvest out of India. It has also made its power felt on the mill industry of Bombay. If there is any slackening now it is due to the slackness on the

(Continued in column 4.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Affront To The Flag.

An Associated Press message from Benares, dated 10th instant stated: "It is reliably learnt that Government has suspended the grant-in-aid of the Central Hindu High School (of Benares) on account of the tri-coloured national flag flying over the school building." As the report has not yet been contradicted, it may be assumed to be true. There is nothing unlikely about the report, officialdom in the United Provinces being evidently unable to appreciate that its policy in these matters is deeply resented as anti-national. The Tri-colour, it must be noted, is not a symbol of revolt, civil or violent. It is, what it has been for ten years, a symbol of nationality and of the nation's ideal of freedom. For any Indian Government to ignore this fact is anti-national conduct. And to punish a school for flying the Flag is certainly an affront to the Flag and to the nation. Such conduct exposes Government's oft-repeated sympathy with India's aspirations for freedom as rank hypocrisy. The effect of such conduct—in various forms it is now very common—on the people in general and impressionable students, in particular, may be easily imagined. It will make them more determined to cherish the Flag and display it enthusiastically in various forms on every desirable occasion.

Gain To The School.

To the school the sudden suspension of the grant of not less than Rs. 32,000 will, no doubt, be a source of some serious difficulty. But the difficulty can and should be got over. It is nothing compared to the suffering endured by the founder of the Hindu University, Pandit Malaviya and many other eminent sons of India for the Flag. Besides the difficulty is going to be only temporary. We have, no doubt, the full grant is bound to be restored when Sankey's Charter is passed by Parliament and Sriyut Sapru becomes Premier—for Reserved Subjects. Meanwhile it is creditable for the school authorities that they would rather lose a substantial grant than insult the Flag by removing it. It should be easy for the students and their parents and the teachers of the school to find enough funds to help the school tide over the present difficulty. The suspension of the grant will give the school a larger measure of freedom in carrying on national activities, such as popularising Khaddar and Swadeshi among students. The students should make the best use of this freedom.

Wanted Anti-Purdah Day.

It is said that Lady Abdul Qadir, as President of the Reception Committee of the All-India Women's Conference at Lahore strongly condemned the system of Purdah as pernicious and against Islamic sanction but that she herself spoke from behind the Purdah. If at the Conference itself she had discarded the purdah and called upon others to do likewise, it might have had a dramatic effect. Verbal appeals are no doubt necessary but an ounce of action is far more effective than a ton of words. It would be a useful demonstration for women reformers to fix a day as Anti-Purdah Day and arrange on that day a non-purdah procession and call upon purdah women to join the procession if only for a time. The natural instinct to follow the crowd may thus be profitably utilised to counter-act another instinct to follow an old custom.

Honour For Ordinances.

Our Delhi Correspondent apprehends that Government have decided to rush the Press Bill and Unlawful Instigation Bill. What could possibly be more appropriate as a precursor of India's Magna Charta which is to be shortly sent from St. James' Palace, London? And what could be more natural than that no opportunity should be given to M. L. A.'s to settle their differences before the passage of these Bills? It is of the essence of caution not to be too sure even of the present pliant Assembly.

Commendable.

The Bombay merchants' zest for the boycott movement is admirable. Several of them, members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have given notice of a resolution, to be considered at an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber, intensifying the boycott. The resolution declares that "the boycott of foreign goods as far as possible and of British goods in toto is essentially necessary for the realisation of India's political and economic demands." It also proposes to appoint a Committee to formulate a practical scheme with regard to the boycott, to be placed before the Chambers' Committee and to be executed by it on approval. We trust that there will be no avoidable delay in the formulation of a detailed scheme. Meanwhile expert knowledge already at the disposal of the Chamber may be immediately utilised for a fresh offensive against British goods.

LATHI CHARGES CONTINUE TILL NIGHT

Gandhi Caps Burned In Bhuleshwar

SHOLAPUR DAY IN BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 1).

up. In the meanwhile the police came on the scene and removed the stones, and the traffic was resumed. In the lathi charge which preceded one man was injured.

PICKETING AT HIGH COURT

The main feature of the hartal was the picketing of the High Court by Congress volunteers and Hindustani Seva Dal girls. All the gates leading to the High Court were guarded by police and sergeants and a detachment of Sikh soldiers was posted on the Oval Maidan opposite the main gate of the High Court. Anticipating vigorous picketing the Chief Justice arrived in the High Court an hour before the usual time.

Two young girls picketed the main entrance from 10-30 a.m. while the other gates on Esplanade Road in (1) near the University gardens, the other near the Mercantile Bank, were picketed by male volunteers. A large crowd soon gathered around the High Court to witness the picketing operations.

The arrests of the pickets was anticipated, but the sergeants resorted to beating the pickets until they dropped wounded. In one case one Hindu volunteer stuck to his post although he was given over six forcible lathi blows on the head. The victim then slowly walked on, and his heroism applauded by the spectators.

The two girls who were posted on the main gate also gave a tough "fight" to the police. They refused to budge an inch from their posts, and the sergeants pushed them. Even then the girls would not go. The sergeant then asked some constables to remove the girls. The latter pushed them with lathis.

LATHI CHARGE.

On the gates near the University Garden pickets were being posted in batches of four each, and every time the sergeants charged them with lathis. Nearly 15 persons who received lathi injuries here were removed to the Congress Hospital.

The picketing of the High Court was so successful that only a few barristers were present. All the Court rooms were deserted.

At the stroke of 12, the Police Commissioner Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Home Member Sir Ernest Hotson, and some military officers motored to the High Court to see things for themselves. The police Chief consulted the police officers present regarding the situation. He was also heard addressing the crowds and asking people to disperse adding that if they dispersed the police force would be withdrawn. The crowds, however, instead of dwindling Dal volunteers who were pushed down swelled in numbers.

The picketing operations continued even in the presence of the Police Commissioner and the Home Member the sergeants using less fodce on the pickets in their presence. Two Seva Dal volunteers who were in their khaki uniforms and also wore their badges were pushed aside by a sergeant, but they again took their posts. In the meanwhile Mr. Wilson came to the spot and looking to their badges read aloud "Hindustani Seva Dal" and asked the police to remove them bodily.

SATYAGRAHA BEFORE JUDGE'S CAR.

In the morning when the Western entrance was picketed, a volunteer offered satyagraha by laying himself down on the road before Mr. Justice Mirza's car as it arrived near the gate. The picketer was roughly handled by a sergeant and dragged away from the road, after which the car entered. Satyagraha was also offered in front of justice Madgaonkars car but the volunteer was immediately removed by the police.

LAWYERS DISSUADED FROM GOING UP.

About 12 o'clock two volunteers posted themselves near the lift on the ground floor of the High Court to dissaude lawyers and others from going up. They soon received the attention of the police and were driven away.

At the University end of the High Court where picketing was going on, large crowds continued to gather throughout the day, and this place attracted great attention. Apart from the assaults on the picketers themselves, there were several lathi charges on the public, and by 4 p.m. about 70 persons were injured.

ESPLANADE POLICE COURT PICKETED.

The Esplanade Police Court was similarly picketed by the Akali Dal volunteers. Seven volunteers were arrested, but four of them were subsequently discharged and the rest detained in the lock-up. At about 11 a.m. Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla arrived in the Court in his motor car which was stopped by three pickets at the gates. The police removed the pickets and the car drove in the compound of the Police Court. The place of the arrested volunteers was promptly filled in by others, who in their turn were arrested by the police.

An hour later a prominent barrister was motoring into the compound of the police Court and his car was held up by the pickets. He then got out of the car and pushed the picket aside, and drove the car into the compound amidst cries of "shame".

OBSTRUCTING TRAM TRAFFIC AT BHULESHWAR.

At "Bhuleshwar near the Fire Brigade attempts were made to obstruct tram traffic at about 10-30 a.m. A volunteer offered and the tram car was held up. In the meanwhile two sergeants and some constables appeared on the scene and beat the volunteers severely.

Similar attempts were made at Nagdevi Street and Mazgaon. It was noticed that only volunteers attached to the Congress took part in tram-stopping activities, the public merely playing the part of on-lookers.

At about 10 a.m. attempts were made by a volunteer lying on tram rails at old Custom House Road at little further from the "Chronicle" office and another volunteer standing on the rails Tram was held up for sometime, but as soon as this saw the police approaching they ran away.

MILLS AND SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED.

When the mills blew the morning whistle the workers did not turn up and excepting a dozen mills, the rest were closed down. In the DeLisle Road Section out of the 40 rills only 5 started work but they were picketed by Congress volunteers. In the Kalachowki Section 7 rills put on steam while in the Poibavadi Section all the mills were closed As the day wore on some more mill workers joined the hartal and only three remained working with a partial complement of workers.

Almost all the Municipal schools and private schools joined in the hartal. A majority of College students absentend themselves from the classes.

In the early hours of the morning the workers started small procession carrying national flags but they were dispersed.

CASUALTY LIST UP TO NOON.

The casualty list up to 12 noon was 35 injured and removed to the Free Emergency Hospital and 45 injured and removed to the Congress Free Hospital. The total number of injured in lathi charges thus being 30.

CROWDS CONTINUE TO SWELL.

Inspite of the repeated lathi charges, the crowds around the High Court continued to swell. At 3 p.m. large crowds had assembled in the University Gardens and some of them were raising the usual slogans. A Sergeant then entered the Garden with four lathi police and drove away the men from the place. The Police Chief again visited the scene and was in consultation with the officers guarding the High Court.

In The Evening

—:o:—

Towards evening the crowds opposite the University melted away and the police were withdrawn. But some people gathered again opposite the Western gate of the High Court in anticipation of some incidents when the judges were leaving in their cars.

Nothing exciting happened, however, and the normal quiet was resumed after the police guard at the gate was withdrawn.

From High Court To Azad Maidan

—:o:—

The large crowds that had collected round about the High Court and had remained there for more than six hours began to disperse at about 5-0 p.m. But they dispersed only to collect again at the Azad Maidan where a meeting was to be held and it was announced that the members of the "War Council" would address the meeting.

By 5-30 p.m. crowds numbering into thousands collected on the Azad Maidan, but till then the police were conspicuous by their absence.

"LATHI" BRIGADE TURNS UP.

At about 5-40 p.m. Sir Earnest Hotson, the Home Member, Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, Major Weir, General Officer Commanding and half a dozen other military officers motored down to the Esplanade Police Station. After holding a brief conference they decided to send a police force and within a few minutes a posse of 50 constables armed with lathis emerged out of the Esplanade Police Court compound and entered the Azad Maidan. Simultaneously three or four more police parties returning from the High Court and other parts of the city entered the Maidan from different directions and they surrounded that portion of the Maidan where meetings are generally held. Along with the appearance of the police on the Maidan four lorry, fulls of British troops, were seen passing along the Waudby Road. They were taken to the Esplanade Police Court and stationed in the compound ready for any emergency.

LATHI CHARGES BEGIN.

The police entry into the Maidan was marked with a series of lathi charges and by about 6 p.m. the Maidan was cleared of the crowds.

"WAR COUNCIL" ENTER MAIDAN.

Some time after 6 p.m. the President of the "War Council", Sjt. D. S. Jawalkar, Sjt. Champaklal, Vice-President, Sjt. Parmanand Sanghvi and Sjt. Abdul Rehman Seth, the two Secretaries, and Sjt. Vithaldas Javeri, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" entered the Maidan. They came in small processions and attempted to address a meeting at one end of the Maidan.

UNDER ARREST.

Sjt. Javalkar, the President of the Council, could hardly speak for a couple of minutes when the police approached him and put him as well as his colleagues under arrest. In the few sentences that Sjt. Javalkar could address to the small crowd around him he said that the time had come in India's fight for freedom when every Indian should be prepared to pay the highest penalty. It was only readiness on the part of Indians for any amount of sacrifice that would make India free, he added. The arrested leaders were immediately removed to the Esplanade police lock-up. While they were being removed the immense crowds who were still on the borders of the Maidan lustily cheered them.

STILL MORE LATHI CHARGES.

The arrest of the "War Council" members was a signal for another series of lathi charges this time of a severe nature.

100 CASUALTIES IN 15 MINUTES.

The charges were so severe that within 15 minutes over a hundred persons were injured and removed to the Congress Free Hospital and the Free Emergency Hospital. The army of Ambulance men who had opened their camp at the Bori Bunder corner of the Azad Maidan had a very busy time. For about half an hour the Maidan seemed to have been turned into a regular "battle-ueld" where volunteers and spectators received severe lathi blows at the hands of sergeants and police constables and fell down in several cases profusely bleeding.

INDISCRIMINATE POLICE ASSAULTS.

The charges were not restricted to the Maidan alone. Several innocent passers by on the Cruickshank Road and in some cases even persons passing in motor cars and on cycles were assaulted by the Police.

The Police Commissioner and the Home Member both were present at the Maidan. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate was also there.

It was only after dark that the Police force was withdrawn from the maidan. With the withdrawal of the Police the crowds also began to disperse. A large section of the crowd left the Maidan in the form of a procession and held lively demonstrations while passing the Police station. The Police this time, however, did not interfere with the processionists. It took hardly fifteen minutes for the crowd to leave the place.

Though lathi charges on the Azad Maidan and its vicinity ceased at about 7 p.m. they continued till late in the night at other places especially Javeri Bazar and near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade. It appears that the crowds who left the Azad Maidan after the arrest of the "War Council" passed the streets making demonstrations.

BONFIRE OF GANDHI CAPS.

The Police sergeants posted near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade seemed to have been upset by this demonstration and indulged a new form of reprisals by snatching Gandhi caps from the heads of the people. A number of Gandhi caps were, it is understood, burnt near the Fire Brigade. This public burning of Gandhi caps was keenly resorted by the people who collected on the road and gave expression to their resentment by holding demonstrations. The sergeants replied by charging the crowd with lathis and injuring several persons who were quickly removed to the Congress Hospital and the Free Emergency Hospital. The lathi charges continued till late in the night. Two Punjabi cloth merchants who were entering their house and were while on the staircase some sergeants rushed entered the house and belaboured them severely.

LEADERS ASSAULTED FOR HELPING POLICE.

At about 10-15 p.m. Sjts. Ganpat Shanker Desai, Rajaram Pandit and Balvantrao Deshpande were going about Bhuleshwar. When they neared the Fire Brigade Station, they learnt that some people were throwing stones. They approached the while constables on duty there to prevent indiscriminate beating, when some people again threw a stones.

Immediately the Police made a lathi charge on the Congress leaders and severely beat Mr. Ganpati Shanker, who received four blows on his body and arm, badly injuring the latter, and Mr. Rajaram Pandit who got 6 or 7 blows all over his person. Both were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital.

NIGHT LATHI CHARGES.

At 10-30 p.m. their were lathi charges on the people at Kalbadevi which resulted in injuring nine persons who were removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

AT PAREL AND DADAR.

Mills Close: Vigorous Picketing And Arrests.

The Dadar and Parel localities from the Dadar Police Court to Lal Baug presented a dismal appearance. Except the presence of the police constables and sergeants at several strategic positions and near the mills everything looked quiet and deserted. The vehicular traffic, pedestrians and hawkers which one used to see in that locality daily had disappeared for the day. The shops were closed from one end to the other except a few stray teashops owned by Iranis or Moghuls, although at some places even teashops were found closed. The tram way and bus traffic was maintained as usual. In the morning some people tried to stop the tram way traffic on the Parel Road, near Lal Baug, but the police dispersed them. Likewise, occasionally the bus passengers were also made to get down at the end of the bridge leading to the Chinchpokli Railway Station by some stray people, but no case of stone-throwing was reported that side. Some of the medical men having their dispensaries at Lal Baug and Parel Road also observed hartal.

Only a few mills opened and worked for a few hours, but by noon they too were closed down as the workmen did not turn up.

COURTS PICKETED.

The Dadar and Mazgaon Police Courts were strongly picketed by Congress volunteers. At the former place a huge crowd cheered the picketers and held demonstrations. The Police charged them with lathis and five persons who were injured were removed to the Congress Hospital. The people, however, did not disperse. At the Mazagaon Court, three volunteers were arrested for picketing.

TRAM CARS HELD UP.

There was a sensation when a Congress volunteer stretched himself on the tram line at Sandhurst Road, and held up several tram cars. The police again resorted to lathi charges.

The Princess Street Police made one more arrest. Premchand Raichand who was found writing on the ground was apprehended.

Two of the victims removed to the Congress Hospital are young girls, named Miss Maneck Varwoode and Miss Kusum Tipnis. Both of them were pushed by constables by means of lathis while picketing the High Court in the morning. One of them had her hand swollen on account of the lathi thrust. Miss Kusum Tipnis was discharged later on, while Miss Maneck was detained in the Hospital.

OVER 100 CASUALTIES BY 2 P.M.

The casualties mounted to over 100 injured at 2 p.m. Most of the patients were brought from the High Court locality where repeated lathi charges were ordered in order to disperse the crowds.

Trams and busses in the streets were running half-empty—in many cases empty—and streets were deserted.

BARODA PROCESSIONISTS ACQUITTED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 16.

Messrs Surendra, Zaveri, Manubhai and Maganbhai Patel who were arrested last Friday for Leading a procession of citizens of Baroda, as a protest against Subas peremptory orders, honourably acquitted this evening.

VICTIMS IN FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

—:o:—

The following is the report from the Free Emergency Hospital upto 9 p.m.:—

No. of cases admitted 134.
Discharged at request 78.
Detained for treatment 56.

HISTORY OF THE WOUNDED.

1. Head 40—Punctured Wounds 32; Contusions and Swellings 8.
2. Back 4.
3. Limbs 35.
4. Chest 4.
5. Abdomen 2.
6. Multiple 49.

1 case of fracture of Humerus.

Severe injuries—Suturing done to 16 cases.

VICTIMS IN CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL

—:o:—

The following is the Press report of patients received on Friday from 8 a.m. upto 9 p.m.:—

Total number of injured 109.

NATURE OF INJURIES.

(1) Head—(a) Open requiring stitches 20; (b) Closed 17.
(2) Back and flanks 22.
(3) Abdomen nil.
(4) Extremities 36.
(5) Fall 4.
(6) Multiple injuries 6.
(7) Fractures and dislocations 2.
(8) Buck-shots 2.

Number of patients treated 109.

Number of patients detained in the Hospital 54.

Number of patients allowed to go home at request 55.

The Chief Medical Officer wants further to observe:—

RIDDLED WITH BUCK-SHOTS.

(1) Two cases of buck shot wounds were admitted at 6-15 p.m. One of them had received 'in toto' 10 buck-shots distributed in the check, neck, back and upper extremities. The patient fell down unconscious receiving a big contused wound on the occipital region. The wound on he check is region. The wound on the check is the patient by the time of the report is anxious. The other case received two buck-shot wounds, one on the right knee and the other on the chest.

YOUNG GIRLS INJURED.

(2) Two young girls were admitted in the morning, one with a lathi thrust on the chest and the other with a lathi blow on the forearm; the former was unconscious and regained consciousness after admission.

(3) One case of fracture of ulna receiving simultaneously a lathi on the head causing a contused wound there.

(4) One case of contusion on the head is causing anxiety.

(5) There is one case who has received a very serious injury on the right eye.

BHASKER PATEL.
M.D. (Freiburg, Germany),
Chief Medical Officer.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS' WORK

—:o:—

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps was on duty on Friday since 8 a.m. till 9 p.m. in the evening. The Corps consisted of 25 volunteers under the guidance and supervision of two trained officers and Brigadier Dr. M. R. Kothavala, the Officer Commanding. The volunteers treated on the spot 27 patients, out of whom 15 were removed to the hospitals. The Corps also attended at the Azad Maidan where they treated 22 patients on the spot, about 14 of whom were removed to the hospitals.

THIN ATTENDANCE IN OFFICES.

A feature of the hartal was that all Hotel keepers except Iranis closed their shops. In commercial offices in Fort, there was thin attendance of clerks. During the tiffin hours, there was a great rush in the few shops that were open with the result that many of the hops ran out of stocks.

'A MUSLIM SHOULD HAVE THIS CHANCE'

President Must Command Support Of All Groups

MR. RANGACHARIAR EXPLAINS HIS WITHDRAWAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Mr. Rangachariar in a letter announcing the withdrawal of his candidature for the presidentship of the Assembly says: "I have carefully considered the situation regarding the President's election. So far two out of three non-official groups in the Assembly have declared themselves definitely in favour of a Muslim candidate, one of groups making it almost a religious question and the other a party one.

CHANCE FOR MUSLIMS.

The Muslim point of view is that a Hindu has held the chair for years and a Muslim has not had a similar chance and as the life of the Assembly is likely to last only at the most for two years, this chance should go to Muslim. One has to respect such feeling however regrettable it may be that a communal tinge should colour the issue and the day is not yet come when we think of ourselves as Indians and Indians only. The European non-official group I had hoped, would not endorse any such idea, but I have since definitely learnt that they also consider that this chance should go to a Muslim and are, therefore, backing a Muslim candidate.

TO AVOID COMMUNAL BITTERNESS.

This leaves amongst non-official groups the Hindu group consisting of just over 50 members who, I am informed, are almost unanimously likely to support by candidature. Though numerically the Hindu group is the largest single group and even larger than the Muslim and European group put together the question still remains whether we should not respect the views of the other two groups especially in view of the fact that the question is bound to take—with a Hindu candidate run by Hindus and a Muslim candidate run by Muslims—a communal turn with consequent bitterness.

"IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES——"

Moreover one who aspires to the chair should command the general support of all groups especially on the non-official side. The official view though it has not been definitely and formally expressed, is widely reported also to support the Muslim claim. In the circumstances and in interests of the country at large my course seems plain. I most sincerely thank you and other friends for the support you all so readily gave me and in the hope that you and they will share my views contained herein I withdraw from the presidentship."

Forty-nine members voted for the motion of Mr. Rangachariar. 65 voted against.

GOVT. VICTORY IN FIRST DIVISION

—:o:—

Mr. Rangachari "Scratched" From Presidential Stakes

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The Legislative Assembly's business to-day was formal, but intense interest was aroused by the race for the Presidential Chair and the probable runners for it. Just before the Assembly met, a rumour spread that Mr. Rangachariar was withdrawing, and that the reason he was giving to his supporters was, that the Muslims and Europeans and also, according to his reports, the Government having made it a communal issue, he did not wish to cause bitterness by fighting the election.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MOTION.

Mr. Rangachariar declared that Sir H. S. Gour's request for information was legitimate and moved the adjournment of the motion till next Monday.

Mr. Arthur Moore warned the House that they did not know anything about the Research Council and wished to listen to a dissertation from the Government benches on such matters.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that when the Government was in such indecent haste regarding controversial measures, they need not show a similar haste in the ordinary measures. He asked the old members to show charity towards the new members. Sir Lancelot Graham pleaded that it was the prerogative of the Governor-General-in-Council to fix the business on a particular day.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Mr. Rangachariar thereupon omitted the reference to Monday and pressed his adjournment amendment to a division which resulted in the Government winning by 65 votes against 49.

Sir George Rainy introduced a Bill amending the Ports Act of 1908 in order to resolve a doubt by providing against the employment of children under the age of twelve years in the handling of goods anywhere within the ports to which the Act applies. The House adjorned till to-morrow when the Presidential Election takes place and in the afternoon the Viceroy addresses the House.

The House spent three-quarters of an hour in electing members for the Standing Finance Committee and the Standing Finance Committee on Railways.

After the division was announced and when the original motion was being put to vote Mr. Rangachariar on behalf of the Opposition benches declared that as the information had been denied to them they did not propose to take part in the division on the main proposition which was thereafter put and carried.—A. P.

STRUGGLE FOR THE CHAIR

How Govt. Got Majority

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The Assembly to-day held a test vote and each party was able to gauge the strength of the other for to-morrow's struggle over the presidentship. Ordinary business of the House hardly justifies such a division and it must be said in fairness to all sides that none went in with the purpose of precipitating a division but Sir Fazli Hussain, being a new member created a situation which both sides agitating for a test caught hold of.

HOW THE GOVT. WON.

The motion was put to division and the result was very interesting. The Government majority of 65 included 25 officials, 9 nominated non-officials, 6 Europeans, 21 elected Muslims, 3 elected Hindus and one elected Parsee. The opposition vote consisted of 43 Hindus, 3 Sikhs, 3 Muslims being all elected members. But what is most significant is that this was considered by Government and Opposition as a test vote of presidential election alliances

THIS NEW KHALIFA.

Thus Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah went into Government lobby while his rivals Mr. Muhamed Yakub, Sir Harisingh Gour and Dr. Suhrawardy were in the Opposition camp. Lobby comments on the division were interesting One Muslim member out of the three who voted in Opposition lobby declared "We have exposed the strength of this new Khalifa—there is a majority of only 16 and we will wipe that out soon."

LEAVING IT TO TWO MUSLIMS.

His contention was that as Hindu members wished to respect the convention and re-elect Mr. Muhamed Yakub the other two candidates should withdraw from the contest and let the fight be fought straight between Mr. Yakub and Sir Ibrahim.

BABU GENU'S DEATH

Notice Of Question In Assembly

Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Roy has given notice of the following question in the Assembly:—

(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the news regarding the tragic death of a Congress volunteer who was run over by a motor lorry laden with foreign cloth?

(b) In view of the conflicting reports about the manner in which he met his death, and the serious allegation made against the Sergeant who was by the side of the driver, do Government propose to appoint an independent committee of enquiry to go into the whole matter and submit an impartial report for the information of the public?

NATIONALIST PARTY IN ASSEMBLY FORMED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

A Nationalist Party has been formed in the Assembly with about forty members. The executive of the party will be decided to-morrow.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY.

Index To Future Divisions.

The first division of the session which was precipitated unexpectedly on Sir Fazli Hussain's motion for electing two members to the Agricultural Research Committee resulted in win for the Government by 65 votes against 49. The Minority wanted an adjournment to get more information. The vote is considered in the Lobby as indicative of the expected division on.

The Presidential contest for which those nominated finally are:—Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Moulvi Muhamed Yakub, Sir Hari Singh Gour, and Dr. Suhrawardy.

Mr. Rangachariar has withdrawn from the contest.—A. P.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	20 Jan.
*Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Tokushima Maru ..	5976	18 Jan.	23 Jan
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
xTango Maru ..	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@24Feb

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan.	7 Feb
Katori Maru	10000	5 Feb.	23 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
'sama Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar.

Others are Orient-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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EARLIEST MAN

Most Important Find Ever Made.

DR. ELLIOT SMITH BACK FROM CHINA.

After a visit to China to examine specially the remains of Early Man which were unearthed in a cave near Pekin, Professor Elliot Smith (of the Department of Anatomy at University College) holds the opinion that it is the most important discovery of the kind ever made.

The remains are believed to be millions of years old, and Professor Elliot Smith told a "News Chronicle" reporter that he is satisfied they will provide a solid foundation for the building of the history of primitive man.

He examined the exhibits on the spot, and the confirmation of their extraordinary importance by such an authority will stimulate the work of piecing together the evidences of those creatures from whom modern man has descended.

"My mission," he said, "was very impressive, and I was enormously impressed by the importance of the evidence which is being obtained.

"I went out in an official capacity, and my first public statement will probably be in the form of a lecture at the University."

A PROBLEM SOLVED.

Asked if he could say anything about the importance of the discovery, he replied:

"I realised the unique importance of the discoveries, which give much more positive and precise information about early man than any information which has hitherto been available.

"The material is most significant, and is more illuminating than all the remains of the human family that have yet been discovered. What gives particular importance to the discovery is not merely that it gives certain evidence of age as that it bridges the gap between the irreconcilable types previously known, the Pithecanthropus of Java and the Piltdown skull.

"The skulls are much more primitive than either, and are more nearly to the direct line of the descent of modern man.

"They give a solid foundation on which to build the history of primitive man.

"I shall elaborate these statements in my public statement."

Broach Electric Supply And Development Corporation Ltd.

Messrs. Chunilal and Co., Agents Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation, Limited, write:—

"Dear Sir,—We shall thank you to publish the following facts for the knowledge of the public in respect of the report published in your paper on 10-1-31 regarding the annual general meeting of the Company. There are many misleading statesments made in the said report and the most glaring of which is that the Agents have withdrawn moneys without the sanction of the Board. The fact is that the Agents have not withdrawn any amount, but on the contrary they had got a credit balance. The current account of Messrs. Chunilal Hemchand is opened and maintained since the beginning of the Company, as per the agreement between the Company and them in consideration of Messrs. Chunilal Hemchand financing the company; and it is absolutely incorrect to state that the moneys are withdrawn without the sanction of the Board for that account. There are resolutions of the Board of Directors to the above effect. The public should not be misguided by such misleading reports."

Maharastriyan Leader On Hunger-Strike.

A Bombay Correspondent writes: Sjt. Appasahib Patvardhan, leader of Malvan, who was sentenced for 3 months' hard labour on the 5th instant and now is serving his term in the Ratnagiri Jail, is reported to have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the refusal to grant him permission by the authorities to spin during leisure hours. Sjt. Appasahib is a staunch follower of Mahatmaji and a Satyagrahi from the Sabarmati Ashram. He was working in the Savantwadi State for the last 10 years for the spread of the message of Khaddar and Charkha. He was first arrested last summer in connection with Salt Satyagraha at Shiroda, and was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment.

Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation

—:o:—

The Bombay Agent of this Bank writes:—

"We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be:—Final Dividend $3 per share (Subject to deduction of Income-tax); Bonus in addition to dividend £1 per share (Subject to deduction of Income-tax-; Added to Silver Reserve Fund $5 Lac; Written off Bank Premises A/c $10 Lacs; Carried forward to next year about $34,20,000."

SANSKRIT PLAY SCREENED

—:o:—

"Vasantsena" At The Vishnoo

The difference between the "Vasantsena", to be shown from tomorrow at the Vishnoo, and the average Indian film may be said to be three-fold. Its selection of the theme, of men and materials, constitute the difference. Its theme is taken from the ancient Sanskrit play by Shudrak entitled "Mrichhakatick". The selection of the theme is unimpeachable. The Sanskrit play is just full of immense dramatic possibilities. It is, essentially, more appropriate for the dramatic medium than some of the popular Sanskrit plays like the over-rated Shakuntala. The players are all "educated". The scenario and direction has been unertaken by Syt. Bhavnani known for his progressive inclinations. The English titles are by Dr. James H. Cousins, the "Art Direction" by Syt. Venkatchalim, and photography by Mr. Machane. Finally, it is described as "An Indian Art Production".

The three-fold difference thus entitles the venture to the kind and standard of appreciation that could only be, and should be, withheld from and for the average Indian film. Syt. Bhavnani's production bears the impression, more or less, similar to the groups which recently gave us the "Devadasi" and the "Throw of Dice". But it is, indisputably, superior, in the selection of its theme, to the "Devadasi" and, certainly, to the "Throw of Dice." It is on a higher plane and range of human emotions. The "settings" are mostly out-door. And, if one could overlook the incongruity of the Southern temples as a setting for a story laid originally in Ujjain in the North, they have been coordinated effectively. The pageants and the processions add the spectacular note of the usually "Oriental" and the usually "picturesque". The costumes and ornaments are utilised with more than the average care and thought.

Of the players, Syt. K. Seetaram, as Aryaka, Syt. Bhardwaj, as Maitrya, and, above all, child Chattopadhyaya, as Rohsena, reveal significant acting. Srimati Ram Rao, as "Vasantsena", has figure and features appropriate to the heroine. Her acting is restrained and confident, but, perceptibly, slow in the development of the dramatic character, except for the last incidents where it is rendered tangibly more expressive. Srimati Nalini Turkhud plays Madanika, the attendant maid, truly and well. Both these players seem to be considerably handicapped by lack of clear guidance in movement, gait and gesture. This would not have been so noticeable. Were it not for the fact that the chief character of the play happens to be that of a dancer. It is a surprise also in view of the fact that the services of an art director were, rightly, requisitioned by Syt. Bhavanani. This is, however, not the only important feature of the film where the art director seems to have failed. The "court-scene" and the Charudatta Chamber are not, for example, appropriately designed. The jingling verse, which Dr. Cousins apparently contributed as English "titles" are, undoubtedly, an unpardonable weakness. They tone down the story-value of the photo-play.

Despite these obvious and, perhaps, unavoidable short-comings Syt. Bhavnani can substantiate the claim that with the production of the "Vasantsena" he has taken the Indian film industry along newer and more ambitious regions than those hitherto contemplated or attained by it. The three-fold difference of Syt. Bhavnani's production from the average Indian film has been already mentioned. Syt. Bhavnani has, moreover, recognised definitely the fact that is and should be an art-side and art-aspect to the industry. That is to his credit. When Syt. Bhavnani is enabled to explore the availab'e artistic possibilities the nation inherits: he will have attired indisputable distinction, not only difference.

JAPANESE POTTERY.

—:o:—

We have received from Mr. C. J. Dave the resident representative of Messrs. Nippon Toki Kaisha Ltd. of Nagoya, Japan, Famous Royal Crockery Marked "R. C." and their latest catalogue and some Pieces of their Crockery hand painted and Gold decoration korfis. There beautifully hand painted pieces are an indication of the high level in pottery manufacture Japan has reached and should be an example to Indian ceramic manufacturers. To lovers of art and connesseurs of good articles of beauty we recommend the same. We understand that Abdultyab Esmailji Maskati of 136-138, Nagdevi Street, is their Sole Agents for Bombay and their biggest stockists are Messrs. Alladin Dhanjee of Lohar Chawl and Messrs. Moosa Qomer & Co., 1081, Bhandari Street, Bombay 3.

New Delhi.—The King-Emperor has approved of appointment of Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar as Honorary Lieutenant in the Army. A. P.

EXPECT FALL IN REVENUE

All-India Figures.

SEVEN CRORES BUDGET DEFICIT.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 16.

The total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, excluding Salt revenue for the month of December 1930 amounted to Rs. 35,106,000 against Rs. 3,86,61,000 in December 1929, and Rs. 3,81,55,000 in December, 1930. Total revenue for the first nine months of 1930 is Rs. 348,990,000 against Rs. 379,685,000 in 1929 and Rs. 367,106,000 in 1928. It will be seen that compared with the first nine months of the last year there is a decrease of Rs. 30,695,000. The budget estimate for 1930-31 is Rs. 554,860,000 against actual revenue of Rs. 520,335,000 in 1929-30 and Rs. 501,688,000 in 1928-29. Imports are falling off rapidly and it looks as if the total revenue for the present year will fall short by about Rs. 7 crores than the Budget estimate. Customs revenue on cotton piece-goods during December 1930 is Rs. 2,027,000 against Rs. 3,755,000 in December 1929 and Rs. 4,193 in December 1928. Out of a total revenue of Rs. 2,027,000 for the month of December Rs. 59,000 amounted on Plain Grey and Rs. 561,000 on other qualities of British manufacture, while the balance of Rs. 1,407,000 amounted on cotton goods imported other than British manufacture. This shows that the boycott of British cloth still continues in full sing and in no way supports the unfounded rumours of Indian placing orders with Lancashire or calling shipments.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, on return from leave, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. M. A. Havelwala, Barrister-at-Law, reverting.

Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, is granted leave from the 20th April to the 1st November 1931.

Mr. J. G. Simms, Assistant Collector, Belgaum to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. V. Vellinge, Mamlatdar of Haveri, and Mr. K. A. Chabbi, Mamlatdar of Shiggaon to be Magistrates of the First Class in the district.

Mr. K. K. Thakore, District Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Broach and Panch Mahals District including the Municipal Boroughs of Broach and Godhra.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, District Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted leave for one month from the 15th January 1931.

Mr. Vishwanath Mahipat Kulkarni, on return to duty, to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., on military training.

Mr. A. G. Wells, I.C.S., on the completion of his military training, to be Assistant Collector, Nasig, vice Mr. V. M. Kulkarni.

Mr. Vishwanath Mahipat Kulkarni, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur V. G. Mahajani proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. G. Simms, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. R. S. Hiremath.

Mr. Rudraya Sivlingayya Hiremath, on relief, to officiate as Collector of Belgaum vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., on deputation to the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. S. B. Hubli.

Mr. Sakreppa Basappa Hubli, on relief, to officiate as Huzur Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. G. R. Khamkar reverting.

Mr. Thakorlal Pranlal Jetli to officiate as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira, vice Rao Saheb P. J. Bhat.

Rao Saheb Parshotam Jogibhai Bhat, on relief, to officiate as vice Mr. T. A. Fernandes retiring. Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

CHOLERA AMONG BRAHMINS OF BHULESHWAR

—:o:—

A few cases of cholera among the Brahmin devotees of some of the Mandirs in Bhuleshwar have been reported to the Bombay Municipality. The cholera is presumably due to well water and the matter is under enquiry by the municipal authorities. At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday Mr. N. D. Mehta, Acting Municipal Commissioner, informed the Committee that two cases of Cholera were reported on Tuesday from 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar. Since that day 11 cases in all have been reported to the Municipal authorities. Four of them died at home, and the remaining seven were removed to Arthur Road Hospital, where one case subsequently proved fatal. One noticable feature of this epidemic is that the victims are all Brahmins serving in ta eMandirs hawkers and their relatives. The wells in the compound of the Mandirs have been treated with permanganate of potash and inoculations against cholera have been undertaken. The exact cause of the outbreak of the disease is under enquiry.

FIRE AT SUNDERDAS MILL.

—:o:—

Fire broke out in the Sunderdas Mill, situated at Lamington on Thursday at 5 a. m. With the help of the fire brigade from the neighbouring localities, it was extinguished within one hour. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

ALL-ASIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Atiya Begum's Activities.

A Cawnpore Correspondent writes:—

Mrs. Atiya Begum of the Educational Reform Circle, Bombay did very useful work at the All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares. She attended almost all the Section Conferences. She addressed the Council of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations and was appointed a delegate to the World Education Conference at Denver. She addressed the All-India Muslim Educational Conference on "The Need of Founding a Central Institution for Girls in New Delhi," and carried the whole house with her.

She was the first Muslim lady to address from this platform without purdah, and she also presided over the Adult Education and Illiteracy Section of the All-Asia Conference.

She gave a public address on "Foundation Education and Academic Education" in which she suggested radical changes in the system of education, syllabus and curriculum. She also showed a document which had been signed by over 500 public men and women of Bombay promising support to her ideas. Her aggressive propaganda for reforming the system of education prevalent in the country received support from large audiences and she has been invited to open institutions in various parts of the country.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 11/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T. T. 279 1/4
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 923
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 67 1/8

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 88

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 7/16 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 15th inst.
London/Paris 123.85 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.84 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady near and Easy forward.

Gold £4-5-0 1/4 14th inst. £4-5-0 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 13 1/4 14th inst. 13 11/16 15th inst.

Silver London Forward 13 1/16 14th inst. 13 7/16 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 1/4 14th inst. 29 3/8 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 5/32 per cent 14th inst. 2 3/16 per cent 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/32 per cent 14th inst. 2 11/32 per cent 15th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 3/4 per cent. 3 Months 5 per cent. 6 Months 4 3/4 per cent. 12 Months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLE.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th inst. (5-30 p.m.) from thier Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Notwithstanding general uneasiness caused by outside conditions, still favour Bull side on conservative lines."

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

	To-day's Closing.
March	10.17 plus .02
May	10.41 plus .02
July	10.62 plus .02
October	10.78 plus .04
December	10.93 plus .05

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.

January	9.98 Unchanged.
March	10.17 Unchanged.
Middling Spot	9.73 Unchanged.

—:o:—

New York: 10/55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	9.96 plus .01
March	Unquoted.
May	10.44 plus .07

New York: Noon Call:—

January	Unquoted.
March	10.19 —.42
May	10.45 —.04

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the continent	13,000 Bales.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

	Opening.	Closing.
January	5.20	5.25 —.05
February		5.28 plus .06
March	5.26	5.31 plus .05
April		5.35 plus .04
May	5.36	5.40 plus .04
June		5.45 plus .04
July	5.46	5.50 plus .04
August		5.53 plus .04
September		5.56 plus .04
October	5.55	5.59 plus .04
November		5.62 plus .03
December		5.66 plus .03
January 1932		5.68 plus .03
Middling Spot		5.37 plus .02

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

January	7.62 plus .03
March	7.57 plus .03
May	7.72 —.09
July	7.89 plus .03
September	8.06 plus .06
November	8.20 plus .03
January	8.31 plus .04
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	8.10 Unchanged

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

	Opening. Closing.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000 Bales.
Sales for Export	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

	To-day's Closing.
BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.05 Unchanged.
Fine (Good Staple)	4.25 "
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.45 "
OOMRA:—	
Good	3.40 "
Fully Good	3.60 "
Fine	3.80 "
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.15 "
Fully Good	3.30 "
Fine	3.45 "
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.30 "
Fine	3.45 "
Superfine	3.60 "

Imperial Bank Of India Rate Unchanged.

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on demand loans on Government Paper is raised to seven per cent.—A. P.

LONDON.—Government has finally decided not to participate in any way in 1931 Schneider Trophy Race. Thus defence of trophy-cost of which is estimated at £80,000 will devolve on the Royal Aero Club or private enterprise and as it is not likely that sum will be raised.—Reuter.

Amusements.

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat., Sun. and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 P.M.
SECOND INSTALMENT!
Final 10 Reels!

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WOMEN WHO FEAR THE DARK.

Inquiry Into Causes Responsible For "Nerves"

"Nerves" may briefly describe the subject of a report issued in mail week by the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain.

More than 1,000 people, ranging from office boys to directors, and including clerical workers in Government departments and commercial firms, factory workers, people in administrative posts, and students of both sexes, nave been tested for their nervous temperament, by Dr. Millais Culpin and Dr. May Smith, investigators of the Board.

The result of their inquiries is "The Nervous Temperament," published by the Stationery Office at 1s.

Previous reports concerning conditions of employment have dealt largely with the physical side. Here the psychological element has been investigated.

NEUROTIC TENDENCIES.

Questions such as the following were asked:

Are you afraid of your employer

Do you like your work?

Can you eat in a restaurant

Do you, after shutting a door, go back to make sure you have done so?

Are you afraid of the dark?

Can you work in a noise?

"Imperfect mental adaptation to conditions of work," it is stated, "plays a great part in the production of illness as well as of inefficiency." The results of the investigation give "first hand evidence as to the prevalence of mild neurotic tendencies."

Some of the problems upon which the investigation bears are:

The heavy (and in some firms ever-increasing) absenteeism through sickness labelled "nervous breakdown," or one of its symptoms;

The selection, for positions of responsibility over others, of those able to direct without undue strain to themselves and without getting "on the nerves" of colleagues and others;

WOMEN WHO FEAR THE DARK.

The aim of the survey was to find out the incidence of nervous symptoms in various groups and their mode of expression in work. It was discovered that;

Factory workers did not differ greatly from clerical workers; such differences as there were showed the factory worker less stable than the clerk;

Students, both men and women, had a higher percentage of nervous people than other groups.

The data offered no evidence of difference between men and women in tendency to nervous symptoms;

Those reaching positions of authority tend to come from the people relatively free from nervous symptoms;

Though fear of the dark was commoner among women than men other fears were found equally distributed in both sexes.

SEEING THE CHIEF.

The investigators divide the usefulness of the worker into categories thus: adjustability to equals superiors and inferiors, and to general conditons of work. Here are some symptoms when a person is asked to see his chief:

"A," mildly apprehensive at first;

"B," interested wonder;

"C," shaky at the knees;

"D," will prepare for the most improbable worst;

"E" will feel he has done something wrong.

"F" will feel all right if he has done something wrong, and knows what it is, but apprehensive if innocent.

"A real capacity for directing others," say the investigators, "is rare. Heads of firms admit that one of their chief difficulties is to get people who can manage subordinates well."

NERVOUS BLUSTER.

"Differences of nervous behaviour towards subordinates are easily recognised.

"Some behave as if the group they control formed in itself a superior of whom they stand in dread, with the result that they have to prove to themselves that they are not afraid, and in doing so assume a blustering or autocratic manner.

"Others show their difficulties in a propitiatory manner expressed in speech, voice or attitude, and worry their subordinates with futile criticism and tactless opposition."

Some people "are afflicted with doubts after they have done a trivial action, such as turning off a light, locking a door, etc., and are compelled to go back and verify it."

This is termed the "sentiment d'incompletude" ("a feeling of left undone").

Commenting on the results of this inquiry, the "News—Chronicle" writes:—

It is usual to regard "nerves" as a modern complaint, the peculiar product of our noisy, artificial modern life. This is only true in a very limited degree, as the extraoxrdinarily interesting report published to-day shows. No doubt some forms of "nerves" have become more common, for obvious reasons. Some forms of the affliction are the direct result of physical weakness: and in the old days the weakling rarely survived to be "nervous." Some are due to lack of air and exercise; and a couple of centuries ago life was lived far more in the open than it is to-day.

But if our ancestors had been asked the test questions propounded by the two doctors in this inquiry, it is not at all certain that they would have been found less "nervous". They were probably quite as afraid of their employers (and with good reason); they were certainly more afraid of the dark. Perhaps they did not fear some things which their descendants to-day fear. On the other hand, they feared other things of which few or none to-day are afraid.

There is comfort on the whole for the nervous in this report. True, they may rarely rise to positions of authority (probably not many of them wish to do so). But otherwise "nerves" imply apparently no particular disability. Their victim may be a dull man, but he may be sensitive and intelligent. Women are not noticeably more "nervy" than men. Factory workers (this is rather surprising) are more nervous than clerks: students, as might be expected, head the list. But there is nothing really to suggest in these results that "nerves" are an exclusively occupational affection. Doubtless the student is often nervous but is not the savage nervous too? The reflection is to be commended to the minority—less numerous now than they used to be—who seem to regard their "nerves" as a proof of a highly sensitive intelligence or aesthetic sensibility. They may be: but they may be nothing of the sort.

... EUROPE DIVIDING IN TWO CAMPS? ...

..... Hitler's Foreign Policy. .....

What is the aim of the foreign policy of the German National Socialist Party? In all but National Socialist quarters in Germany the answer to this question would inevitably be that the advent to power of this Radical Party must unavoidably lead to war. This opinion, held by German officialdom, the Bourgeois parties and the Socialists alike, naturally finds an echo in the foreign Press, and it is not surprising that the rapid growth of National Socialism is viewed with dismay in many parts of the world.

Europe is indeed faced with a grave menace if the view held by Herr Hitler's German opponents is correct, for National Socialism is growing apace and the hopes of its adversaries that the General Election indicated the high-water mark of its development have clearly been shown to be unfounded by the results of recent local elections in Baden, Mecklenburg and elsewhere. Unless something unforeseen happens it must be assumed that National Socialism has come to stay and must—for better or worse—be reckoned with as a serious political factor.

Before adopting the pessimistic view that the rise of the "Nazis" to be the second strongest party in Germany necessarily menaces the peace of the world it would not be inappropriate to study the pronouncements on foreign policy recently made by some of their leaders, for in this respect it can hardly be said that the National Socialists have been given a fair chance. While authoritative statements on foreign policy by the leaders have been allowed to pass virrually unnoticed, every fracas in which irresponsible elements belonging to the party have been involved is reported in detail in the daily Press.

At the end of October, the editor of *La Victoire*, M. Gustave Herve, requested the German Nationalists to define their attitude regarding his proposals for a Franco-German rapprochement on the following lines: (1) Cancellations of German reparations in the event of the U. S. A. agreeing to the cancellation of the Allied debts. (2) Return of the Saar District without previous plebiscite. (3) French agreement to the Austrian "Anschluss." (4) Return of Togo and the Cameroons to Germany. (5) Germany on entering into a Franco-German Military Alliance be allowed an armed force equal to the French armed forces stationed in France. (6) Friendly intervention on the part of Frace in Poland for a return of the Corridor to Germany.

Herr Hitler, alone among leading German Nationalist politicians, gave a detailed answer to M. Herve, and this answer deserves careful consideration. for it gives valuable indications of the National Socialist attitude regarding international problems. The following are the most important points from Herr Hitler's reply to M. Herve: Presuming that German disarmament was demanded in Versailles not as a punishment of the German nation, but as the first step in general disarmament, it is most regrettable that France by refusing absolutely to reduce her armaments forces the other European nations to increase their own. Germany will, sooner or later, be compelled to find the necessary means for guaranteeing her security.

There are very serious objections to a Franco-German military alliance, and it is difficult to see why it is needed if, as alleged by M. Herve, such an alliance is to be strictly non-aggressive. Territorial changes—if any, will, according to M. Herve, only be made by agreement between the countries affected, and alterations in existing financial international agreements can only be modified with the concurrence of the U.S.A. and the former Allied States. The entrance of Austria into the German Federation is certainly not a matter of interest to France and Germany alone: Italy's support would have to be gained for such an important innovation in Central Europe.

A military alliance between France and Germany would not, Herr Hitler continues, provide a guarantee for the stability of a slightly reconstructed Europe, it would on the contrary prove a menace to peace by again dividing the Continent into two camps.

Although M. Herve contends that the principal function of the proposed military alliance will be the protection of Europe against the Bolshevist menace, it is imorobable that the usurpation by France and Germany of the role of protectors of European civilization will carry conviction in other countries.

British interests are menaced by Bolshevism to at least the same degree as those of France, yet Britain is not included in the proposed military convention. In view of the danger threatening all civilized countries a military alliance limited to two countries only is not desirable, as it is more likely to divide than unite the forces which can be rallied against Bolshevism, and the inclusion of Great Britain, Italy, the U.S.A. and Japan in the anti-Bolshevist front is a necessity. A Franco-German military alliance would be regarded with suspicion in other countries, as it is difficult to interpret France's present military preparations as an action directed against Bolshevism. The fortifications on the Franco-German and the Franco-Italian frontiers, the mobilization of African natives and French naval activity in the Mediterranean can hardly be directed at Soviet Russia.

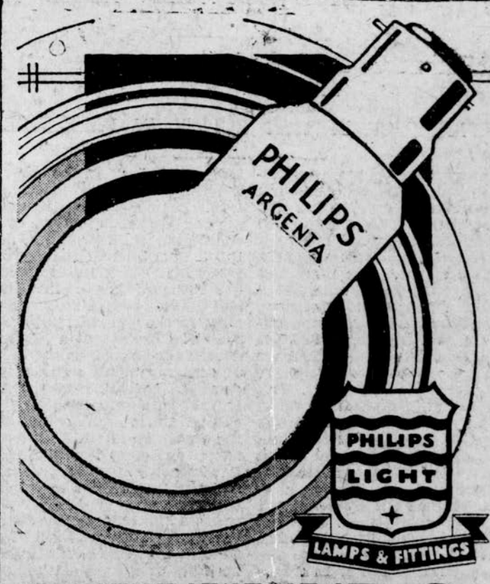
A Franco-German military alliance cannot for these reasons be regarded as a step forward in the combat against Bolshevism, whereas the removal of the evil effects of the Versailles Treaty which divides the civilized nations into masters and serfs is a vital necessity. A military convention for the preservation of future stability in Europe and for the creation of an effective rampart against Bolshevism is useless unless all the great European nations are included on equal terms and unless the U.S.A. and Japan participate in the defence of civilization.

The National Socialist attitude towards Great Britain has not yet been clearly defined, but the following passage in Herr Hitler's book, 'Mein Kampf,' gives an indication of the party leader's views: "Great Britain does not wish Germany to become a World Power, but France does not want Germany to be a power of any description. Herein lies an important difference. To-day we do not fight for world power, but for the unification and existence of our country and for the daily bread of our children. If this is taken into consideration, then we can only regard two European Powers as our potential allies, Great Britain and Italy."

In an article written by Herr Rosenberg, a prominent National Socialist member of the present Reichstag, the view is expressed that the chief duty of Great Britain to European civilization consists in the protection of the white race in Africa and Asia, while it is incumbent on Germany to stem the chaotic Mongolian invasion menacing Europe from the East and to counterbalance the influence of France the protagonist of Black Africa. These respective functions can in Herr Rosenberg's opinion, only be carried out successfully by the close co-operation of England, Germany and Italy.

The views expressed by the Nationalist Socialist leaders are of particular interest at a time when on the one hand, the revived idea of a Continental Bloc under French auspices is being widely propagated, and, in spite of the Germans' instinctive distrust of French advances, has found many adherents in Germany, and on the other hand the possibilities of a German-Italian-Russian alliance which might also include Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary are being discussed in the German and Italian Press.

—"Saturday Review."



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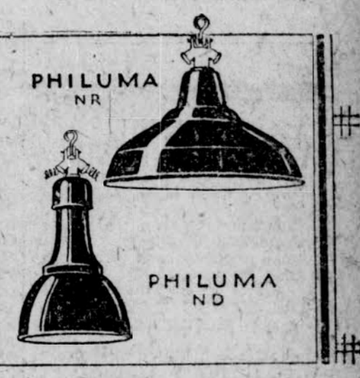

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CREATING PEACE BETWEEN ARAB AND JEW.

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DEFENCE OF BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

The Government's recent statement of policy on Palestine has been attacked by the Zionists and their supporters both at home and abroad. Little mention has been made of the basis of that statement which is Sir John Hope Simpson's Report on immigration, land settlement and development. Criticism, however, always makes more savoury reading than policy, and it is probable that far more people have noticed the complaints than have studied the statement itself. This studied the statement itself. Thus it seems worthwhile to examine the Government proposals in the light of the treaty obligations of Great Britain, and of actual conditions in Palestine up till now. Such an analysis proves that the Government's view of our obligations does not vary from that of its predecessors, and that its political plans are also the same. What is new is an economic programme designed to fulfil a part of our duty in Palestine which hitherto we have neglected.

It is impossible to ignore the importance of the ante-natal history of our treaties regarding Palestine, for the war pledges created in the Arab and Jewish races hopes and claims still maintained. From 1915 on, the Arabs were incited to disaffection from their rulers by promises summed up by the Allies in their War Aims Note to Washington of January 1917 as the setting free of the population subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks. Messages were dropped in Palestine from 1917 on, calling upon the Arabs to fight for their liberty. The correct interpretation of the famous McMahon letter of 1915 would provide a nice textual problem—even if it had been officially published. Admittedly it promised Arab independence, but while the Colonial Office in 1922 declared that a reservation excluding the district west of Damascus applied to Palestine, the Arabs argue that the western boundaries, named as the Red Sea and Mediterranean, included Palestine. It must be, incidentally, one of the queerest geographical aberrations, even of the Staff, if a British general meant the Jordan when he wrote the Mediterranean. What is not in doubt is that the Palestinian Arabs believed that we promised them independence, a belief confirmed by the Covenant of the League.

Both the Covenant and the Mandate which embodies the pledges of native development and the National Home are solemn international engagements. It should be added that the Covenant is the senior and governing treaty, by virtue of Article 20, which abrogates all obligations inconsistent with itself and pledges members of the League not to enter into inconsistent future engagements. Added provisions of the Mandate, therefore, are valid only in so far as they do not clash with the Covenant.

Those people who talk glibly of the Balfour Declaration as though it were the only British engagement regarding Palestine are greatly under-estimating our pledges. And the difficulties involved in those obligations leap to the eye. They can only be simplified by arguments such as those used by the Arabs—that the Balfour Declaration is incompatible with the welfare of their people, and that its inclusion in the Mandate is therefore, illegal under the Covenant and should be denounced by the Mandatory. The Zionist simplification is to assert that the Balfour Declaration supersedes the Covenant and that the pledge of native welfare, if it should impede the establishment of the National Home, is not meant to be carried out. This reasoning inverts the Mandate, which limits every National Home clause by the proviso that it is only to be established in so far as it does not damage native interests.....

Much water has run under the bridge since 1922. At that time the Jews took part in the elections; the Arabs largely boycotted them, and they had to be declared null. Then an appointed Council was tried, which also failed because Arabs would not serve on it. An Arab Agency similar to the Zionist Agency was offered and rejected in 1923. The Administration fell back upon purely bureaucratic rule, with its advantage of oligarchic efficiency (power was concentrated in the hands of the High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, and the Attorney-General) and its drawback of lack of contact with the feelings of the people.

Meanwhile an interesting change-over of racial attitude to this situation has happened. The Arabs have always claimed a democratic constitution in fulfilment of the Covenant. This would, of course, enable them to control immigration and the National Home. It was refused in 1922 and again in 1930. But, while their first reaction was to refuse any share in working the Mandate, they have come to feel that even a restricted measure of self-government is desirable to counter-balance the influence which they all believe is exercised against their interests by the Jewish Agency in London and Palestine. They seem inclined now to accept the Legislative Council. The Palestinian Jews on the other hand welcomed the abortive elections of 1923. Their mood was then one of assured optimism, voiced by their chairman, Dr. Eder, when he told the Commission of Inquiry on the 1921 riots that there could only be one National Home in Palestine, and that a Jewish one, and no equality in the partnership between Jews and Arabs, but a Jewish predominance as soon as the members of that race were sufficiently increased. Later, however, the doctrine of the 'Jewish majority' evolved—an aim voiced by Mr. Sacher, the chairman of the Zionist executive, as well as by Mr Jabotinski, the ReVisionist leader, in evidence before the Commission of Inquiry on the 1929 riots. This ideal presupposes, as Mr. Jabotinsky explained, that self-government will be delayed until the Jews have attained the majority of the population, so that under a democratic constitution the Jewish policy will always prevail. The settler Jews seem, on the whole, to dislike any self-government at present, and they have threatened to boycott the elections. The international Zionist Organisation, beyond a statement regarding the 1922 policy that nothing was further from its purpose than to prejudice in the smallest degree the civil and religious rights or the material interests of the non-Jewish population, has preserved a discreet silence on its further political aims, and is also silent upon the present policy.

To sum up the political problem. There is little doubt that the limited interpretation given to the National Home is a disappointment to most Zionists, and totally inacceptable to many. They cannot be expected to surrender their dear dream of the Jewish State. This must account for their frequent misquotation of the Mandate, which is an attempt to convince others, and possibly themselves, that their full claims are justified. It is the basis of the policy of trying to create a Jewish majority by immigration. On the other hand, the maintenance of the National Home policy certainly involves a breach of the Covenant. No definition of independence known to history is compatible with holding down a people by military power in order to force up on it an immigrant nation to whose presence and claims it is solidly opposed. So say the Arabs, and with justice; nor can final autonomy in a mixed State, when the National Home is securely rooted, be considered a fair compensation for the denial of the right of all free peoples to control entry to their country of an alien race. The Shaw Commission of Inquiry was right in saying that one of the fundamental causes of the 1929 riots was the disappointment of the Arab political and national aspirations. The disappointment is final, for the Arabs never can be independent; the National Home prevents it. In this difficult situation the British Mandatory has to do as best as it can. Its compromise of a Council with limited powers is necessary, because bureaucratic absolutism in a land whose very babies lisp politics, in Arabic and Hebrew, is an impossible form of government. The people must have some responsibility and outlet for their opinions. Alternatively we must line Palestine with troops and have military rule, which is repugnant to modern political ethics; and most expensive.....

Palestine, then, has seen Jewish land purchase, often at inflated prices. The Arab landowner has been enriched; the fellah has been evicted. The Administration has done nothing, reasoning, in the realistic British way, that if it left the land to the free play of economic forces capital would win, the Jews would get the land, and their settlement would be encouraged. In effect, except for prices, the regime has suited the Zionists very well. All Palestine was theirs to buy, and their attitude was fairly summed up by the Joint Survey Commission's Report: 'The possibilities for Jewish settlement are limited by the supply of cultivable land in Palestine.' It was, of course, dead against British colonial tradition to leave the peasants helpless. Yet three successive ordinances, all so feeble that they indicate little intention of seeing that the fellah was protected, have been, in practice, dead letters. For instance, from 1921-29 the law directed that tenants whose holdings were sold over their heads by landlords should retain enough land to support their families. This law was evaded by the landlord evicting first and selling the land as vacant, or by inducing the tenants to go for a money compensation. The Jewish purchasers must have been cognisant of these dealings. A typical case was the sale of the Valley of Esdraelon by the absentee Sursock family. This is the best stretch of cornland in Palestine. Its sale depopulated twenty-one out of twenty-two villages of cultivators; the District Commissioner considers that 6000 people lost their livelihood. The Jews gave £30,000 compensation to some 800 tenants, and have sought to prove that the whole population is settled elsewhere; but of 688 Arab families they can only list 379 as now cultivating the land .....

The problem of Palestine and of the National Home has always been quantitative. How large can the Home become, allowing for the development of native welfare? How many settlers can a tiny land hold whose population at its present rate of increase will have doubled in thirty-five years, and which is too hot and too short of power for much industrial development? There is a moral dilemma for Zionism involved; is it right to press for increase, even if that means hurting the Arabs, or should the purity of the unselfish Zionist ideal be preserved even if it means a smaller National Home? It is difficult for the Jews to admit limitations. They feel an almost religious fervour for the National Home, and, like all people who combine desire and ideal, tend to think that the end justifies the means. To outside observation, however, the patriotism of the Arab is as worthy of respect as that of the Jew. In any case, the duty of Great Britain is clear, if difficult we cannot defraud the native race for which we are trustees, and we must establish the National Home. The only way in which we can balance these obligations is to create peace between Arab and Jew by an active development of the country, for the benefit of both nations, such as the Government proposes. When this is begun we shall for the first time be fulfilling our whole duty under Covenant and Mandate.—FREDA WHITE, in "The Nineteenth Century."

BAR'S BIG PRIZES.

Sir Leslie Scott's Fabulous Fees.

London (By Mail)

Lord Hailsham, who inflicted a signal defeat upon the Government in the House of Lords by his successful motion for the maintenance of the Dye-stuffs Act, is well qualified to deal with a subject of this kind. His knowledge of industrial and commercial matters is not limited to a theoretical acquaintance with them in the course of a long practice of the Bar. He has had practical experience of commerce. After he left Eton, where he was captain of the Oppidans, he learnt sugar-growing on the cane-plantations, and then was for several years at work with his family firm of West India merchants before he served with the Yeomanry in the South African War.

Thus, Mr. Douglas McGarel Hogg had touched life at various sharp and useful angles before (at the age of 30) he was called to the Bar. In the course of the next twenty-six years he had become the leading lawyer on the Conservative side of the House of Commons, Attorney-General, and Lord High Chancellor. The Marquess of Reading, who supported his formidable indictment of the ministerial policy, has also known something of business from the inside; but in his case it was the business of the Stock Exchange, of which Mr. Rufus Isaacs was a member before he turned to the law.

BIG FEES FOR LEADING COUNSEL.

There is, by the way, no truth in the statement that Lord Hailsham is to receive a fee of 10,000 guineas for acting as arbitrator in a great City financial dispute. Yet the rumour might be deemed credible considering the magnitude of the interests involved and the professional status of the learned arbitrator. Large sums have been paid to leading counsel, not only for regular work in the courts, but for special engagements outside the tribunals in which they usually practise.

One of the largest, if not the largest, must be the fee received by Sir Leslie Scott for acting as adviser and representative of the Indian Chamber of Princes and preparing the elaborate statement laid before the Harcourt Butler Commission. The figure is said to have been not less than £70,000 and if the other eminent counsel associated with Sir Leslie were paid proportionate sums the total cost must have been considerable. But the Ruling Princes of India have between them a good deal of money to spend.

NO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS IN INDORE.

(From A Correspondent)
INDORE, Jan. 12.

The passage of the Press and the Processions and the Public Meeting Act had already deprived the Indorians of their inherent rights of freedom of speech, and freedom of action in the Indore City. The aspirations of the rising generation to uphold the cause of the Motherland have been curbed at their very inception.

CRUSHING FREEDOM.

To illustrate the sympathetic move taken by the so-called pioneers of the Indian States, so sincerely expressed at the Round Table Conference, towards the millions living under a sort of serfdom under their autocratic grasp, this will form a glaring example. A show of freedom no doubt existed in the British territories adjoining these states; and the Indore Residency Area was immune from the contamination of these laws, crushing the freedom of the people, but the poisonous atmosphere in which these rulers live could not leave this area also free from its effects, and the policy adhered to in Indore by the 'Cabinet' had, wittingly or unwittingly to be followed in the Residency Area also.

MEETINGS BANNED.

The result was that similar laws affecting the public rights of the citizens, such as banning of processions etc. without the permission of the authorities has been enforced in this area The latest communique signed by Mr. J. A. Reeve, District Superintendent, Police Residency, Area Indore has banned all public meetings without the previous permission either of the Residency Magistrate or of the District Superintendent of Police.

The said order, it is said has been promulgated with a view to prevent the causes leading to the breach of the public peace, but it is a question, how far the present movement had affected the passage of this order. The real motive, it seems, is not the danger to the public peace, but a desire to exercise the self-will of those governing the destinies of the poor millions.

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HUMORIST AS EVANGELIST

A PROTEST AND A PANEGYRIC.

(By "FLANEUR".)

I had done Sir Reginald Spence the serious injustice, not to say unconscious honour, by imagining that he was a humorist who found a convenient outlet for his gifts in the promotion of the Police Fund or something, that was started recently with the exemplary good-will and active co-operation of "The Times of India".

FUNDS AND FUNERALS.

I hasten now to correct my impression, not without explaining away what might appear to be a paradox, or, at any rate, an example in humour—horse-humour, some will call it,—I mean, hitching the tumbril of the Police Fund (if I may side-track humour into a rut of lyrical poetry to the star of humour, horse as well as human, magnitude. There is nothing apparently humorous about a public fund that is promoted for the highly laudable purpose of making the life of the policemen more pleasant in the mundane sense. There was, if anything, a suggestion of the tragic in the actual working-out of this scheme: policemen's widows and children were spoken of as the objects of the Fund benefit: the Fund seemed to have a funeral side as well as socio-civic (if I may say so with Sir Reginald's knightly permission).

PLATO PALES.

But where comes in humour or humorist in this prosaic police fund affair? Wait: and don't insult Sir Reginald's prodigious genius with your gesture of impatience. Sir Reginald came out with a grand appeal in behalf of the fund and was led by his enthusiasm for the praiseworthy—that was the dark hour the babe of humour was born—into inviting the public, which, of course, included those who had tasted the sepoy's or sergeant's 'lathi' to come forward and contribute magnanimously to the Fund. Sir Reginald had referred, unless my over-worked memory tricks me into inaccurate statement, to battered heads and the owners of those and other vulnerable human limbs were requested to dismiss their petty grievances against the guardians of law and order. The knightly appeal sounded the note of civic good and the victims of police lathi-charges were asked to sacrifice their ego on the alter of larger good. Its humour apart, no-one has spoken in such a noble, philosophical manner since Plato composed his 'Republic' and I, confess, I even trembled for the reputation of the Greek philosopher—Sir Reginald will certainly forgive the fond Platonist the partiality for his hero.

A PINDARIC PROTEST.

But I now notice that I have been badly let down, to use a commercial colloquialism, in my understanding the other facets of the humorist's genius. He emerges out of the correspondence columns of the Anglo-Indian journal as an evangelist of good-will and peace, of which the Police Fund is such a remarkable and inspiring symbol. I have nothing but admiration for the gallant Sir Reginald's new enterprise launched so happily about the Christmas time: but I should have liked the knight-errantry of Sir Reginald to be confined within the boundary-line of the humourous Police Fund. Good-will should not spoil the flavour of that heady wine, humour. Let the black cloth attend to its duties and mumble its Christian rites before the altar of Christian abstraction. Humour is essentially pagan with its Falstaff, its cracking of bones and its police funds.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

:0:

SYMBOLISM OF 'MAKAR-SANKRANTI.'

Almost every people, as we know, says Walter Pater, has had its legend of a "golden age" and of its return—legends which will hardly be forgotten, however prosaic the world may become, while man himself remains the aspiring never quite contented being he is.

LEGERDARY TWILIGHT.

There are legends and legends, poetic and unreal (and yet how truly more real than drab reality itself,) as well as popular utilitarian vulgar beyond contempt. There are legends passed down to us from dim antiquity that glisten through darkness, so to speak, while the strange twilight of Time gilds them in colours and spendours appropriate to our imagination. There are legends that are imposed on our credulity and find acceptance there ostensibly through an outward agency but which really grow out of our life—or that unknown part of it, certainly, which the modern psychologist compares with the icebergs submerged under opaque waters—and are charged with something of the passion that runs in our blood. There are legends, too, complete with their ritual and mysticism which, rich and beautiful in themselves, grand and glittering, weigh down our poor spirit and bewilder and oppress it. We have a past in the relativity of our lives, a past we may well like to forget—one, too, that makes difficult demands, how difficult we dare not confess even to ourselves.

POETRY AND PANTHEON.

Legends grow out of the golden seed of poetry and grow distorted grotesque, when an unpoetic, popular imagination starves them out of their natural sap: but the virtue of that little, golden seed is preserved. We, are linked with our noble past through our decadent legend and ritual, that a docile race keeps alive as best as its poor resources could allow it. They emerge out of the fluttering pages of the Hindu almanac while the stars move in their courses, glittering glorious and dark as they distribute prosperity or penury. Popular religion muddles through astronomy and its pantheon of dark—glowing gods strike awe and ecstasy in childish and feminine hearts: they are not infrequently fabulously kind and indulgent like their innocent devotees. The religious nature moves us by its purity, innocence and beauty: and it manifests itself through various forms in life, in the midst of a sceptical, basely materialistic world. Even the immortal gods die, they change their fine, antique faces, one pantheon passes away as ages pass on their way to eternity and is replaced by another...,

LATER PHASES OF USHA.

The Hindus celebrate yesterday a seasonal, solar phase with a beautiful ritual. We have lost the rapture and sense of mystery, of the palpitating human passion that must have swayed antiquity into pagan gestures. The Arctic races, the Aryans, Egyptians, Chaldeans, the savage-civilised races of a young universe, are for us just a legend that some dreamer or anthropologist digs out of the past. The viking saga is poetry enchanting but unreal. We may have preserved some of the memories of that Arctic-cold past in our blood—the emigre poignant sentiment may evoke its faint echoes. We do not know: let the dead bury its dead. We have known other civilisations on which the less erratic tropical sun has shone. The Sanskrit drama and poetry have preserved for us their outline traced with the genius of some inspired king poet, some artist who created the Word and sang the glories of a sunny civilisation. The beautiful 'Mrichhakatik' offers us enough glimpses into the colourful scenes of a life that we are not yet quite lost to understand and respond to.

BEYOND "JAILWALAS".

'Sweets to the sweet'—they wished each other as the crystallised, coloured, tiny grains of sesame and sugar were slipped through loving fingers. We are a reticent race: our feeling is intravert: its depth makes ceremoniousness a superfluity. Yet the formula is repeated conscientiously. The symbol touching both palate and speech although love and affection are beyond such sweet bribery. Love and friendships may not stand on formality even when it was so poetically flippant and symbolic. The barriers of distance too may stand in the way of this annual convention: they almost instinctively remind us of the jail walls and the turnkeys' frowns: their thought must have saddened many loving hearts at the moment. But let us remind ourselves, too, that freedom resides in the soul—and imagination—a poor consolation, but it has become our privilege to-day to claim it and be glad. . . .

Rs. 1000 in cash prizes

offered to users of

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

Must Be Won!

HERE is a simple competition open to every user of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. We want you to give your vote for the reasons which influence you to buy this famous product. Just number these reasons, which are given in the next column, in what you consider to be the correct order of their importance

Prizes of Rs. 1,000 are offered :-

1st Prize Rs. 500 Cash
2nd Prize Rs. 200 Cash
3rd Prize Rs. 100 Cash
and 8 Prizes of Rs. 25 Each

NO ENTRANCE FEE: WHAT TO DO.

IN the next column are twelve outstanding facts which enter into the manufacture of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Number them in what you consider is their order of importance. For example, if you think No. 6 item is the most important, place a figure 1 in front of it, and so on with all twelve reasons.

The first prize will be awarded to the person whose voting corresponds most nearly with the majority of entries submitted. Second and third prizes will go respectively to the next two nearest results, and consolation prizes to the next 8 voters nearest correct. Prizes will be equally divided between winning competitors whose voting is identical. Rs. 1,000 must be won.

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES.

FILL in your numbers plainly. Cut out intact the ruled-in section of this advertisement. Write your name and address in ink on a slip of paper, in block letters. Pin this to your entry. Send with one top label from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter in closed stamped envelope to

POLSON MFG. CO.

P. O. Box 367, BOMBAY.

WRITE on your envelope the word "Vote" in top left corner. No covering letter is required—just the label, the voting section and your name and address.

CUT THIS SECTION OUT

HERE are the chief reasons why Polson's is the best butter you can buy in the East. Which do you consider the most important? Place your voting numbers on the left of the statements below.

Place your Numbers down here.

. . . 1 Scientific pasteurisation of cream to destroy all harmful bacteria.
. . . 2 Supervision of qualified technical experts.
. . . 3 Use of modern butter making machinery.
. . . 4 Prevention of contact between tin and butter.
. . . 5 Use of new hygienic anti-acid lacquered tin.
. . . 6 Guarantee of scrupulous cleanliness in every process.
. . . 7 Product of Largest Creamery in the East.
. . . 8 Rejection of milk deficient in fat.
. . . 9 Sterilisation of vessels holding milk.
. . . 10 Complete absence of adulterant matter.
. . . 11 Product untouched by hand in manufacture
. . . 12 Use of only pure milk, rich in essential vitamines.

B. C., Com. 1.

Non-fulfilment of any of these conditions will debar the entry from competition. Entries defaced or altered will be disqualified. To get label off, soak unopened tin in water for a few minutes. Soiled or torn labels will not be accepted.

IMPORTANT

In making the awards, the decision of Polson Manufacturing Co. is final and legally binding. Entries are made on this understanding, and no correspondence can be entered into.

Last day for entries to be received, 10th February.

Results will be published in this paper on 5th March.

REVENUE DUES OF JAMBUSAR TALUKA.

Brisk Preparations Of Govt. For Collection.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMBUSAR, Jan. 13.

The first instalment of revenue dues in the Jambusar Taluka was fixed on the 5th instant. The officers are making brisk preparations to collect the revenue dues. The Government has rented five automobiles for that purpose. Three special sub-inspectors have been appointed and to protect the standing crops 40 watchmen are posted. Kitchner Police is stationed in some of the important villages.

ADVICE TO PAY REVENUE DUES.

It is reported that the Avalkarkun of Jambusar had sent for some of the Khatedars of Vayej and addressed them that one Vithalbhai owned land, worth not even a pice, Gandhi was putting on a strip of cloth (meaning he had nothing at stake) Vallabhbhai also owned no land, so they were advising others to withhold revenues. But the peasants, he exhorted, should not pay any heed to them, and begin to pay the land revenue dues and advise others to do the same.

"FATHER MADE TO PAY FOR SON'S FINE."

To recover the fine of Rs. 50 from Sjt. Ochhavlal Hiralal Jambusaria (who was sentenced on the 3rd of November to three months' imprisonment and a fine) the police attached the property of his father, who stated that he had no connection with his son, but the police took away Rs. 50 in cash.

Twelve peasants of Gajera were arrested to-day by the Mamlatdar on a charge of removing the standing crops from their fields.

Sjt. Kantilal, a worker of Broach who was carrying on Congress activities for the last month and a half, was arrested to-day at 12 noon by the police.

PROTEST AGAINST LATHI CHARGE AT BARODA.

8,000 Villagers Meet In Conference.

(From A Correspondent).

DABHOI, Jan. 12.

Dabhoi Taluka Conference was held at Thumavi yesterday amidst great enthusiasm. Eight thousand villagers from various places attended the meeting. Dr. Sumant Mehta, the President, along with Mrs. Shardaben Mehta and prominent leaders of Baroda such as Mrs. Munshi, Mr. Sutaria, Mr. Nikte, Dr. Apte, Mr. Chunilal Shah were given very warm and hearty reception.

Dr. Sumant addressing the meeting explained the present struggle going on in British India and stated that the present administration was void of justice and love. Hence the nation had risen in a non-violent revolt. He criticised the attitude of the Suba of Baroda for the lathi charge recently made on Baroda citizens and also for the order of demolishing huts of Jambusar emigrants at Masar Road.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, protesting against the Suba's ban for taking out processions, and congratulating the victims of lathi charge at Baroda, urging to help emigrants, requesting State authorities to remit fifty per cent. of land revenue, requesting representative in Local Dhara Sabha to resign as a protest against the present scale of income-tax and appointing a committee to redress grievances of the Taluka.

Picketing At Coimbatore

(From A Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Jan. 11

Sjts. N. Subbaraya Iyer and T. R. Subramania Iyer were released from Vannanore Central Jail after serving an imprisonment of 6 months each arrived here yesterday by the Mangalore Mail. Velaswami Chetty was released yesterday from Cannanore Jail and arrived here to-day by West Coast passenger.

Yesterday two volunteers were posted for picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops each. Very peaceful picketing was going on and the police authorities are not interfering.

To-day 4 volunteers were posted for picketing foreign cloth shops and 3 for picketing liquors shops. Police have so far made no arrests.

RELEASES

3 volunteers arrested on the 7th instant for picketing foreign cloth shops were let off at night by the police.

5 volunteers arrested on the 8th instant for picketing foreign cloth shops were let off on that night at 10 o'clock.

13 volunteers arrested on the 26th ultimo after a lathi charge, 12 of them were convicted each to two month's simple imprisonment and the last being a boy was let off by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Coimbatore.

PICKETS JAILED.

The Sub-Magistrate convicted 5 volunteers to one months' simple imprisonment for picketing foreign cloth shops on the 4th instant.

The census numbers in the first ward of Paramakanpalayam were disfigured and substituted by the slogans "boycott census support Congress". The authorities concerned are investigating on the matter.

A SUPREME INDIAN TONIC

ELIXIR ANGOOR COMPOUND (Regd.)

Tonic-Nutrient, Restorative, Reconstructive, Refreshing-Invigorating.

Very palatable, more delicious and four times stronger than any of the ordinary forms of Drakshasava, Chyawanprasha, and similar other preparations.

Send for Literature and Catalogue to:—

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni

Thakurdwar Rd., Bom. No 2
Tele Add: "Omkarodaya."

A meeting of a few energetic youngsters of Broach, was privately held in honour of the four unfortunate prisoners of Sholapur who were hanged on Monday morning. They protested against the hanging of these persons in spite of several appeals for mercy.

Akola.—Mr. Namdeo Sontake, a student of National School, Akola, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 117 read with Section 23-G of the Forest Act.

PATNA.—Sjt. Rajeshwar Prashad Secretary of Patna Yuvak Sangha, has been convicted and sentenced under Section 157, I. P. C. to six months' R. I.

CURE FOR OBESITY
SLIMOIDS
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage.
At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grave so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through heir enforced inactivity, are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.
M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR**—to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking
Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS
Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANÆMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW-SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.
It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3 per bottle.
Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT and ALL SORTS OF FEVERS
Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." **M. T. MADON & Co.** Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 22628.
Poona Branch :— **MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.**

BEAUTY HINTS.
Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the **PEROXIDE**
REGINA FACE CREAM
with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural
BEAUTIFIER
It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of
NON-GREASY TYPE.
It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.
The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:
M. T. MADON & CO.
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE DAY'S WORK.

Some Useful Hints.

We live in an age of work. Strenuous effort is the order of the day; and in a world where most men (and women, too) work hard, and one who would compete with them must work. Whether or not such competition is worthy or kindly—that's another question. The point is that most people want to work, want to "succeed," want to take from their brothers and sister's money or fame or position which their brothers and sisters also desire. They are willing to work. They want to know how to work—how to get the most out of themselves.

In order to get the most and the best work out of oneself certain conditions must be met. Among these conditions one of the most important is the morning preparation for the day's work. A restless night, an indigestible breakfast, a hurried rush to the office or shop—these are conditions which are practically destructive to a good day's work.

How, then, can we get the best start for the day's labour at bench or desk or in the field? First of all by getting a good night's sleep; for as much depends upon the quality as upon the amount of the sleep. How to sleep is an art—an art which, when mastered goes far toward solving the problem of health and strength. This question will be fully treated in a forthcoming article; so for the present we pass to the more immediate preparation for the day's work.

First of all is the hour of rising. As a general rule the man or woman who is compelled to start for business at eight o'clock will rise at the latest possible moment, perhaps quarter past seven; and then chase hurriedly through the time intervening until the time to leave. The toilet is made carelessly and imperfectly, the breakfast is hastily gulped and the bath and morning exercises are either omitted altogether or else done in a hasty and careless manner. Worse than all, the hurry and worry of getting off is such that the time between arising and leaving the home for the morning becomes the most worrisome and exhausting period of the entire twenty-four hours. Not infrequently the stress of this rush to get off in time becomes the occasion of an irritability and loss of control, which is a source of grief to the loving and solicitious "home" people, the mother, wife and sisters and a just cause of regret to the worker. It is safe to say that the majority of shop and office employees leave home in the mornings in this manner, and it may be said at once that no one who does so can possibly during that day further the best interests either of himself or his employer.

AVOID RUSH.

Now, all this rush, hurry and injury to self and others could be avoided—so easily. How? By rising thirty minutes earlier. By giving oneself time to attend to the necessary duties of preparing for the day's work.

The life of the average person is such that there is always, on awakening a brief moment of struggling, a protest against leaving the peaceful realm of dreamland for the grim world of reality. This moment of protest is no more disagreeable at seven forty-five than at eight fifteen: and even if it were, the gain is far greater than the slight added discomfort.

From all this it will be understood that for a good preparation for the day's work sufficient time must be taken before that work begins. On rising, or, on awakening before rising, the tendency will be to stretch and yawn. This tendency is perfectly natural; and a few moments spent in stretching and deep breathing (for a yawn is only a deep breath) will be found restful and refreshing.

After, rising, the first thing should be a drink of water. One, or better still, two tumblers should be taken at this time. Exercise should follow. For this purpose the following system will be found especially adapted. These movements should be performed in a well ventilated room. It will do no harm to do them in a quiet cold room, if the bath, warm as here advised, follows. As regards the time spent on these exercises and as regards the number of times each is to be performed, no general rules can be given save that the length of time devoted to the mshould depend upon the person's strength, and that those doing sedentary work should spend more time upon exercise nos. 1 and 2 than those doing active work.

Exercise No. 1.—Feet together. Inhale, raising hands. Hold breath, clasping hands above the head. Straighten body, turning head up and back until you are looking toward the ceiling. Then twist or pivot the body firmly from one side to the other.

Ex. No. 2.—Lean over, and without bending the knees, touch the knees with the finger tips, gradually touching lower and lower on the leg until after some practice you can touch the floor in front of the toes.

Ex. No. 3.—Place finger tips together gently. Then slowly inhale, at the same time raising the joined hands straight up. Then, without holding the breath, exhale slowly, lowering the arms.

Ex. No. 4.—Stand with foot in advance. Now take breath, and raising right arm, swing it vigorously forward in a circle from the shoulder several times.

Ex. No. 5—Bend forward gently, feeling the weight of the body. Rise slowly. Bend to the left. Rise. To the right. Rise. Make all movements as slowly and gently, as possible.

These exercises should be followed by the bath. This should be warm, either immersion or sponge, or a shampoo of the whole body with a flesh brush and some good soap. Following this should come a rapid sponging of the entire body with cold water, then vigorous friction with a coarse towel.

Dressing should be done without haste or excitement. Then should follow an unhurried journey to desk or work bench or counter, omitting the breakfast altogether.

One more, the last and not least, important point in regard to the preparation for the day's work—the mental attitude; that is, the feeling of the worker toward his work. To the man who is looking for "other work" we may say that there is no other work. There is only one kind of work, and that is work. To him who feels that his work is drudgery it is drudgery. To him who realizes that his work is a schooling which he can make valuable the work is a joy. And the more distasteful the work, the more uninteresting, the more arduous, the better is the opportunity it presents for the development of the highest powers of the mind, resolution, attention, concentration. To be an artist in his or her work—that is the spirit. To make that work a means of training—that is the result of success.

No man or woman is prepared for the day's work who has not so adjusted himself, herself, to that work that they go gladly feeling that the work is the opportunity—that their glory depends not upon the kind of work they are doing, but upon the manner in which they are doing it.

(Medical Talk for the Home.)

A REPUTATION.

NAGPUR MAHAL, Jan. 14.

The report of the Associated Press that Balaji Huddar a graduate who was arrested in connection with the Balaghat dacoity is Captain of the Rastriva Swayam Sevak Sangh is officially repudiated by Dr. Paranjpe also declares that the news published by a certain local newspaper that Ambadas Kesale an accused is secretary of the Sangh is unfounded and mischievious Sit. Kesale has no connection with the Sangh.

ARYA NIVAS PHONE 26455
HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY
MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Jan. 13.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 3rd January:—

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Calcutta	1154	2072
*Bombay	160572	176645
Karachi	40634	42728
Madras	3483	2968
Rangoon	(a)	1966
Tuticorin	....	....
	205893	226379

EXPORTS.

Week ending 3rd January:—

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Calcutta	56	39
*Bombay	23503	68537
Karachi	35196	13994
Madras	274	4856
Rangoon	4710	303
Tuticorin	....	....
	63739	87729

RECEIPTS.

1st September to 3rd January:—

	1930-31	1929-30
Calcutta	16978	18267
*Bombay	875642	1035237
Karachi	513347	317285
Madras	32195	59981
Rangoon	(a) 2256	4514
Tuticorin	13349	14775
	1453767	1450059

EXPORTS.

1st September to 3rd January:—

	1930-31	1929-30
Calcutta	3668	2721
*Bombay	392515	602970
Karachi	201375	244703
Madras	15993	35420
Rangoon	33377	25620
Tuticorin	13474	45802
	1065402	957236

(a) To 27th December.
* Includes Coastal Ports and re-shipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 12th January:—

1931 Bales	1930 Bales
1280	2462

1st September to 12th January:—

1930-31 Bales	1929-30 Bales
9171	12584

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 27th December:—

	1930 Bales	1929 Bales
United Kingdom	....	....
Continent	....	768
China	....	2860
Japan	....	18245
Bombay (a)	....	2028
U. S. A.	....	....
	....	23831

1st September to 27th December:—

	*1930 Bales	1929 Bales
United Kingdom	44276	29147
Continent	93588	150187
China	37233	23801
Japan	62764	56547
Bombay (a)	6561	10590
U. S. A.	4240	7122
	248667	277394

* Adjusted.
(a) Includes Cotton for transhipment.

—:o:—

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-0.
London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-9-0.
Turner and Newall £1-18-9.
Associated Electrical Industries £1-1-6.
Attock Oil £0-18-9.
Associated Portland Cement £1-3-0.
Underground Electric Railways £1-4-6.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-9-0.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1-3-3.
Beira Railways £0-17-0.
County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-9-0.
Marconi International Marine £2-0-0.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-3-6.
General Elec. Ord. £2-5-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-11-10 1/2.
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £40-5-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 11.
Malayalam Plantations £0-16-0.
British Burma Petroleum £0-4-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-15-0.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-6-0.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-7-0.
Wm. Cory and Son £2-17-0.
Market irregular.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 120.575 tons.
Increase on week 1.017 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

Week ending 9th January 1931.

	This week	This Season.
Brought into Sight	98	10,429
Receipts at U. S. Ports	124	7,051
Exports from America.		
To Great Britain	35	792
To Continent	85	2,660
To Japan, Canada, etc.	58	746
Total	178	4,198
World's Spinners Takings of American cotton	157	5,340
Deliveries to Spinners.		
Great Britain (All kinds)	11	852
Visible Supply.		
Stocks at American Ports		4,077
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,751
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,351
Total		8,179
Last week		8,237
Difference on week		—58
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,029

GENEVA, Jan. 12.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has issued a copy of a letter of Liberian Charge D'Affaires at Geneva stating that the Liberian Government accepts the principle of recommendations of the Interoatiooal Commission of Enquiry, and undertakes to apply them "to the full extent of its recources".—Reuter.

Mr. Satidas of Nagpur and Mrs. Rukminibai Kadam of Bombay delivered lectures on the present political situation last week, in Nasik District, (at Ojhar, Laselgaon and Vinchoor).

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS
Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.
Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,
Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers
and
Chrome Upper Leathers
EASTKIP
All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under
Indian Management with **Indian Capital**
from :—
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents : **PRATAP PANDIT & CO.**

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS.

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Gonorrhoea for both sexes
Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials.—1 phial Rs. 2, V. P. extra. Col. D. Dawes Patly Bart., B. A., M. D., LL. D., Ph. D., B. M. S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction."
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Thrilling Romance and a Thousand sensational cowboy acts that are really well worth witnessing.

THE VIRGINIAN

The Story of a man who placed Duty before Love—Honour before Life itself.
With a Great Cast headed by
GARY COOPER. MARY BRIAN, RICHARD ARLAN.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.) TWO PARTS TALKING COMEDY MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S T.)

WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION **TALKIES** DHOBI TALAO

DON'T FAIL TO WITNESS TO-DAY AND DURING THIS WEEK

Sri. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

IN THE INDIAN ART PRODUCTIONS' UNIQUE PICTURE **"Vasantsena"** or **"Mrichakatik"** Assisted by Misses. Enakshi Ramarao, Nalini Tarkhud, Shakuntala, and others

with Prof. Deodhar's Special Grand Orchestra

AT **VISHNU CINEMA** DUBASH THEATRE. NEW CHARNI ROAD

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RADIO'S MIGHTY JUGGERNAUT OF JOY... BERT WHEELER AND WOOLSEY AND ROBERTA GREATEST COMEDIANS THE CUCKOOS A RADIO PICTURE

GLORIOUS GIRLS
RIOTOUS JOKES
LAVISH SCENES
NINE SONG HITS.
ALL TALKING-SINGING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

To-day and To-Morrow
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SECOND WEEK!

AFRICA SPEAKS

THRILLING ALL-TALKING
Romance of Adventure in the unexplored regions of Equatorial Africa.

A COLUMBIA PICTURE
ALL-TALKING, ALL-SOUND.

EMPRESS TALKIES.

4, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S WONDER PICTURE.

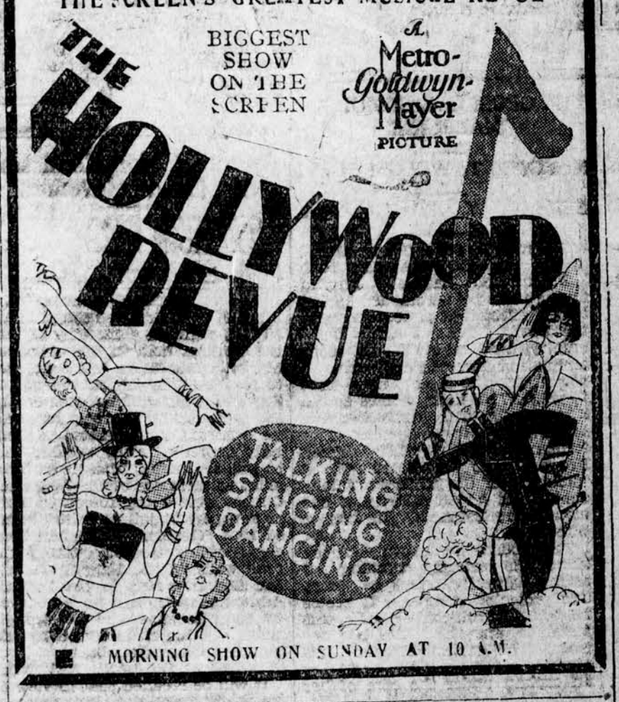
THE VAGABOND KING

featuring
DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
(of "Love Parade" Fame)
King for seven days and then—Gallows
100 P.C. NATURAL COLOUR ALL-TALKING. SINGING PICTURE.

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
25 Stars! Chorus of 200! Big Song Hits! Laughs! Sketches! in
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST MUSICAL REVUE

BIGGEST SHOW ON THE SCREEN



MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 10 A.M.

She was a Phantom of delight

COMMENCING TO-DAY.
Main-Characters.
Miss SULTANA.
Mr. E. BILIMORIA
Cameraman
Mr. GOGATE.

Wordsworth wrote this line many years ago.—But Mr. MAZUMDAR of RANJIT FILM CO., has produced a Picture which would revive the happy reminiscences of a MILK MAID—the living monument of pastoral life in India.

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Time: 5. 7. 9. and 11 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.

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Truly Titanic—
Fu'l of Action—

A PARAGON OF PERFECT PICTURE AT **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

Surya Film Co.'s Super Quality Production

DISCARDED LOVE

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 3. 5. 7. 9 and 11 P. M.
with electrically synchronised music.

BEST DIRECTION,
BEST PHOTOGRAPHY,
BEST LOCATIONS,
BEST ACTIONS.

Really a super picture that beats all attractions of the week.

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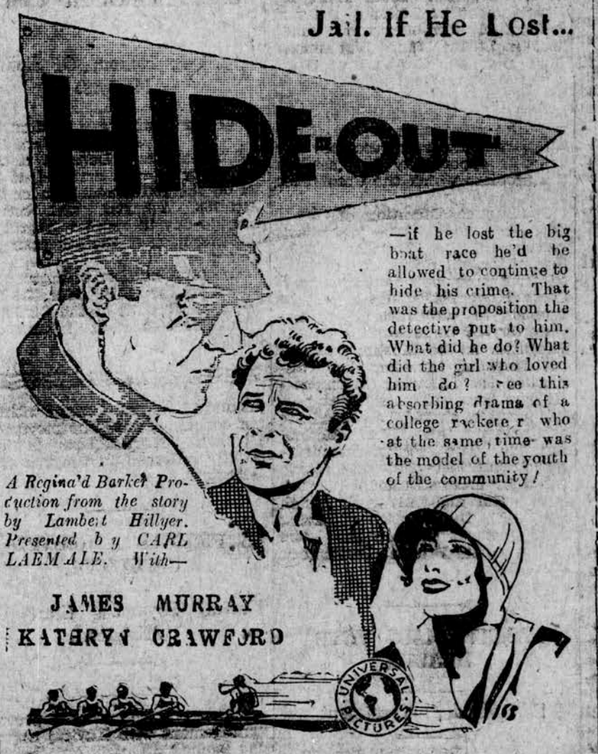
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. Mat. Sat., Sun. & Thurs. at 4 p m.
SPECIAL SHOW SUNDAY at 10 a.m.
THE FINEST THEATRE with THE BIGGEST SHOW

If He WON The Race He'd Go To Jail. If He Lost...



—if he lost the big boat race he'd be allowed to continue to hide his crime. That was the proposition the detective put to him. What did he do? What did the girl who loved him do? See this absorbing drama of a college racketeer who at the same time was the model of the youth of the community!

A Regina'd Barker Production from the story by Lambert Hillyer. Presented by CARL LAEMMLE. With—

JAMES MURRAY
KATHRYN CRAWFORD

100 % TALKING 100 %
with
TWO REEL COMEDY—FRENCH LEAVE.
LEARNING H O W—SPORT LIGHT.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

A Glorious Second Week
COLUMBIA'S MAGNIFICENT PICTURE

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Featuring
JACK HOLT
JACK HOLT
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Betty Compson
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Betty Compson

Take Time by the Fore Lock.
A Fearless, Reckless and Merciless Woman's Most Daring Life and Tragic End.
Grand Magnificent and Artistic Scenes and Scenery.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 and Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10

SUPER NEW CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

Complimentary list suspended during the week.

Our New Play 'SAJJAN' by Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar will shortly be staged.

LALITKALADARSHA MANDALI
GRANT ROAD:—ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
TO-DAY, 17th at 8-30 P.M.
Rakshasi-Mahatvakanksha
SUNDAY 18th at 3 P.M.
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Booking at the Theatre.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1931.

PREPARING FOR PLENARY SESSIONS.

Premier To Announce Government Policy.

FEDERAL SCHEME EMERGES FROM COMMITTEE STAGE.

Lord Reading's Apologia For Safeguards.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

No progress was made to-day towards the settlement of the communal question. It is learned that the final proposals made at yesterday's informal conversations contemplated, on the basis of the Punjab Legislature composed as at present, that seats should be allocated as follows:—

Muslims 67; Sikhs 25; Caste Hindus 25; Depressed Classes 13; Labour 1; Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian-Christians 3; giving Muslims 50 per cent. representation in the whole House.—Reuter.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE REPORT.

Lord Reading Explains Away "Safeguards".

At the afternoon session of the Federal Structural Sub-Committee, Lord Reading made a statement with a view to removing misapprehension regarding the suggestions of financial safeguards. He pointed out that the whole object was to preserve the financial credit and stability of India and not to enable Birtain to continue her control over the finances of India.

As regards external loans, everybody in the Committee agreed that safeguards were necessary, and they would be nothing more than were found in regard to other Dominions. It was agreed that in external loans which India might desire to raise hereafter, the responsibility which had been conferred would need security as had been given for loans already raised, but in respect of control of internal loans, in which connection there had been criticism, Lord Reading referred to the stipulation that the Governor-General should be enabled to interfere, if budgetary arrangements were pursued which would seriously prejudice the credit of India.

ONLY TO CONVINCE BRITAIN.

Lord Reading pointed out that the whole object was not in the slightest to interfere with the discretion of the Finance Minister. What was intended and what he had in mind as the result of the discussion with some of the best experts in Britain and in relation also to Indian Finance, was that it was necessary to have some such provision, when change was being made, in order that it should not be thought in England that internal loans might be raised in such a manner, as to prejudice Indian credit, which would naturally affect her in Britain, as elsewhere in the world. There was no intention to interfere with budgetary arrangements, unless it happened that such were calculated seriously to interfere with the financial credit and stability of India. No other safeguard was suggested. They would see in the report of the Sub-Committee did not contemplate differentiation between the position of the Finance Minister and other Ministers responsible to the Legislature. He hoped that that would allay some apprehensions in the minds of some members of the Committee.

With regard to the Reserve Bank Lord Reading favoured its establishment as soon as possible.

CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS FOR STATE SUBJECTS.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao speaking on behalf of the State subjects said that the whole of India owed a debt of gratitude to the Princes for entering the Federation. It had been felt that the rights of citizenship within the States could be solved by the inclusion in the constitution a set of fundamental rights applying equally to all peoples in the federated States. He was glad to learn from Nawab of Bhopal's speech that citizenship rights had been considered by Bhopal and other Princes were contemplating similar action.

BASIC PRINCIPLE SOUND.

Sir Hubert Carr on behalf of the European Community of Calcutta most cordially welcomed the report subject to the admission, that in future, full safeguards would be provided for Europeans in Civil and Criminal rights, educational privileges and industrial and commercial position.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru declared that the basic principles of the report were thoroughly sound.

The Maharaja of Bikaner very warmly supported the scheme of Federation.

Mr. Jayakar supported the general principles of the report, but expressed that the financial safeguards went too far. He agreed to the reservation of defence and external affairs, but suggested further inquiry to see if any parts of them could be transferred immediately.

Dr. Sapru agreed with this viewpoint.

Mr. Jinnah personally held that the reservations of defence to the Governor-General was only as far as the control of the military was concerned and expressed the opinion that matters such as Indianisation, etc., could not be taken out from the purview of the legislature.

Mr. Chintamani expressed the opinion that a term should be put to the period of transition.

The Maharaja of Bikaner and Sir A. Hydari both pointed out that all relations of the States, such as paramountcy, were crown subjects to remain under the Viceroy.

Federal Sub-Committee Report

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Committee took the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report item by item. The Report was "noted" and will now be submitted to the plenary session.

Begum Shah Nawaz pointed out that women were not included in the list of those who should be specially represented in the Central Legislature.

The Committee "noted" this omission.

The Minorities Sub-Committee meets to-morrow morning. Thereafter, the Conference in Committee will receive the reports of other Sub-Committees. If this is completed in the morning, the plenary session will begin in the afternoon to enable the delegates to discuss the work of the Conference.

In any case, the Premier will make a statement regarding Government's policy and intentions at the plenary session on the 19th January.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—The Governor of Bengal leaves for Patna on January 17.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Special powers have been conferred on the Commissioners of Special Tribunals constituted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendmend Act of 1925 to try persons accused of violent crimes, making provision for trial in the absence of an accused in case of illness or other causes preventing him from being present in the Court.—A. P.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICALS

To Create Favourable Atmosphere.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

London, Jan. 14.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" cables:—

In view of the forthcoming speech of the Premier in which the policy of the British Government with regard to the future constitution will be outlined, persistent rumours current in the Round Table Conference circles confirm my report that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will announce the grant of limited amnesty to the Indian political prisoners. It is understood as a result of conversations among the British and Indian delegates and Government members at the British Indian delegation's dinner to the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and other party leaders at Park Lane Hotel last night, great emphasis was laid on the question of amnesty to create a favourable atmosphere for the conclusions reached at the Round Table Conference to be received well in India. It was urged that the Premier's speech should contain a reference to the question of amnesty as a gesture of good-will. It is believed the British ministers were well impressed with the suggestions and the grant of limited amnesty to the Indian political prisoners may well be expected.

THE COMMUNAL DEBACLE

Muslims Opposed To Arbitration.

RUGBY, Jan. 15.

In view of the narrow margin of difference that remains on the Minorities question as the result of yesterday's developments, hopes are entertained in the Indian Round Table Conference circles that efforts to effect a settlement of this stubborn problem will not be abandoned and that they may be brought to successful issue before the delegates disperse. Broadly stated, the problem is to devise a scheme which will give the Moslems a sense of security without resorting to devices which, it is recognised, would stunt the development of Indian national feeling. A new offer was made last night by Sir Muhammad Shafi and upon the basis of which a virtual agreement was reached between the Hindus and the Moslems but did not lead to secure the acceptance of the Sikhs All parties however recognise the valuable opportunity for settling the problem which the Conference offers.

Pending consideration of their new offer made at yesterday's meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee, all delegates remained from comment on the suggestion for submitting the communal question to arbitration advised yesterday by some leading Hindu delegates. As the Muslim offer was not accepted, however, they authorised the following statement—"It has been suggested that certain persons should be asked to arbitrate on the Hindu-Moslem question. The Mohamedan delegation consider that this course would be unconstitutional as the appropriate and only body which can decide the question of saving the agreement between the two parties is the British Parliament. —B.O.W.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S HEALTH.

Still Under Treatment.

BENARES, Jan. 12.

Pandit Malaviya is still under the treatment of Ayurvedic physicians at Benares. He had no relapse of the renal cholic since he has been here. He is gaining strength. It is understood that he will be in Benares till he is completely recovered. He will preside at the Annual Convocations of the Benares University which comes off on the 23rd of January 1931.—"Hindustan Times".

Patna.—Associations and Committees formed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Hazaribagh District have been declared unlawful.—A. P.

His Blessings!

High priest of British Imperialism: "Bear thy burdens cheerfully now that thou shalt enjoy Dominion Status".

The British Premier in a recent speech expressed great solicitude for India.

MARTIAL LAW CONTINUES IN SMYRNA.

Court Martial Of 214 Begins.

OBJECT OF REACTIONARY MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Authorities state that inquiry has shown that the reactionary movement in Smyrna was intended to overthrow the present democratic regime and supersede it by a theocratic one based on the Sheriat and Khalifate.

Court Martial at Menemen has begun with the trial of 214 persons including Sheikhs, Dervishes, Hodjas and 16 women charged with being concerned with the movement. Meanwhile Martial Law is being strictly enforced in Smyrna area. —Reuter.

TOTAL OF ARRESTS IN C. P. MARATHI RISES TO 2,000.

—:o:—

Hartal In Honour Of Sholapur Martyrs.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

Sjt. Gajanan Dandika, a Congress worker, was arrested at Katol on the 13th instant under Section 108. A hartal was observed here to-day to express regret for the execution of the Sholapur prisoners.

The total number of persons arrested in the C. P. Marathi Districts on account of the Civil Disobedience Movement is now over 2,000.

15 PICKETS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA.

Kaviraj Shyamdas Starts For Allahabad.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

In accordance with the previous arrangement with Kaviraj Shyamdas Bachaspati, who was treating Pandit Motilal Nehru, starts for Allahabad by to-morrow's Punjab Mail.

Five women and ten male volunteers were arrested this evening in Burrabazaar, while picketing foreign cloth shops.

An emergent meeting of the Central Muslim Youth League, Delhi, has expressed its "heartfelt sorrow and regreat at the sad and untimely death of Raisul Ahrar Moulana Mohammad Ali.

Basset, Morley, Davey, Jones-Davies, Boon, Powell, Bowcott, Skym, H. Day, T. Day, Arthur, Jenkins, Fender, Lemon and Watcyn Thomas.—Reuter.

PROPOSED BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE

Man Of 50 To Wed Girl Of 14?

SENSATION AT MODASA.

(From A Correspondent.)

BODASA, Jan. 14.

A sensation has been created in the town by a rumour spread to the effect that a gentleman of the Dasha Nima Bania Community, aged nearly 50 is contemplating marriage with a young girl who is not more than 14 years. This news comes as a surprise, for that gentleman was so far known to be a social reformer and was a public worker. He was lately convicted as a "dictator" of the Modasa Taluka Samiti and served a term of one month imprisonment. He has a wife living.

The Modasa Dasha Nima Yuvak Mandal is seriously thinking of taking aggressive steps to stop this projected marriage. It seems he was a sympathiser of this Mandal, and the latter has demanded an explanation for his alleged conduct. The girl is an orphan under the care of her uncle. It is stated she is not disposed towards the proposed union.

South Wales Coal Dispute Settled.

—:o:—

LONDON.—It is officially announced that South Wales coal dispute has been settled.

The settlement shows concessions on both sides. Miners have agreed to the owners' insistence that the wages dispute should be referred, if necessary, to an independent chairman of the Joint Conciliation Board. Owners have agreed to the miners' demand for extension of the period during which seven and a half hour day will be paid at the same rate as was the eight-hour day.

The miners conferred together long after the Ministers and owners had departed. There are misgivings because the miners are unable to decide whether to recommend or merely submit the terms of the agreement to to-morrow's Cardiff Conference. One clause is particularly welcomed, as it secures three years' peace in coalfields, namely, that any agreement reached must run till January 1934.—Reuter.

Prabhat Pheri Cases Adjourned

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Jan. 15.

The cases of 54 persons who, it is alleged, took part in Prabhat Pheris in the third week of December in defiance of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 C. P. C., were taken up to-day by Mr. Kazi, First Class Magistrate, Belgaum Taluka, but on the request of Mr. V. S. Nargundkar, their pleader, the cases were adjourned to February 16th. —A. P.

GOING BACK ON SARDA ACT.

Muslim Ladies' Protest Against Reactionary Move.

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The following memorial has been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by a large number of influential and respectable Muslim ladies protesting against the opposition raised by a certain section of the Muslims against the Sarda Act:—

"We beg to inform Your Excellency that the educated women of India have learnt with surprise and pain that there is a likelihood of an exemption being sanctioned for the Mussalmans from the Sarda Act by Your Excellency's Government. We, speaking also on behalf of the Muslim women of India, assert that it is only a small section of Mussalman men who have been approaching Your Excellency and demanding exemption from the Act. This Act affects girls and women far more than it affects men and we deny their right to speak on our behalf. We have no desire to enter into the legal aspects of the case, but we would like to point out to Your Excellency that many of these very petitioners, who now cry out on the supposed changing of the Shariat law have had and have no scruples in changing the Shariat law when it suits their own end. We would point out, for example, that the laws of Inheritance have been utterly changed by Customary Laws in important provinces like the U. P. (Taluqdari Customary Law), Punjab and Sind (the Zemindari Customary Laws) and various other parts of India. In the same way the Shariat Law of Divorce for women has been allowed to fall into disuse and no question has been raised about it. In other matters also, the law of Shariat for theft, murder has been changed and no Muslim voice has been raised against it. It is only when some political end is to be gained, that misguided section of Muslims has been appealing to Your Excellency. We speak on behalf of ourselves and we deny the right of any other speaking for us without our being consulted in the matter. The Sarda Act which Your Excellency's Government has passed will always remain as one of the greatest acts of humanity carried out by the British Government in India. We consider it to be even more important than the Act abolishing 'Satti' which was passed in Lord Bentink's regime. That Act affected only a section of India.

This present Act affects every girl and woman in India irrespective of caste and creed from Peshawar to Cape Comorin. We earnestly beg of Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Government not to pay any attention to people who have no right to speak on our behalf.

Agitation For Remission Of Land Revenue.

QUESTION OF NEW TAXATION HELD OVER.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, January 13.

Mr. P. M. Naidu was congratulated last night at a meeting of textile workers held in the Craddock Market. Mr. Naidu was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in September last and released on the 8th instant. In his reply Mr. Naidu exhorted the workers—particularly depressed class workers—not to put too much faith in Government as members of the Depressed Classes were being forced to work as sweepers in jail. He also declared that "General" Avari had been very harshly treated within the four walls of the Nagpur Central Jail and now sent to the Lunatic Asylum even though he is believed to be quite sane and he strongly demanded his examination by an independent medical board.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE.

It will be recalled that in view of the trade depression, low prices of commodities and consequent hardships to tenants in the matter of payment of land revenue, an agitation has been going on in the Province that remission of Land Revenue should be granted this year. A number of villages and numerous district agricultural conferences have passed such resolutions and forwarded them to the Local Government. In reply to a question put by Mr. Naik D. D. Rajurkar, M. L. C., Mr. C. F. Waterfall stated to-day in the Legislative Council that Government is watching the situation and will take whatever steps are found to be necessary and practicable.

It is learnt that Government also proposed new taxation to meet the deficit in the Budget. But owing to the seriousness of the question and the keen discontent now prevailing amongst the agriculturists, the question has been held over till the next session of the Council.

AMOD MERCHANTS SEAL FOREIGN CLOTH.

Volunteers Hunger-Strike.

AMOD (Distt. Broach), Jan. 14.

As a result of vigorous picketing under the leadership of Dwarkanath Harkara, the cloth merchants of Amod have agreed to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed till the 5th May, 1931. Owing to the persistence of some merchants in not accepting the Congress demand male and female volunteers are observing fast and will continue the same till the whole stock of foreign cloth is sealed.

The sad news of the executions of the four Sholapur accused has cast a gloom over the town, and a spontaneous hartal is being observed here.

Elaborate Preparations In Jerusalem.

—:o:—

TO BURY BODY OF M. MAHOMED ALI.

5,000 INVITEES INCLUDE EMIR ABDULLAH.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

JERUSALEM.—The Muslim Supreme Council is making elaborate preparations for the reception and burial of the body of Maulana Mahomed Ali, which is expected to arrive on 23rd January.

Five thousand invitations have been issued including notables in Syria and Transjordan including Emir Abdullah and Mahmoud Pasha.—Reuter.

BALAGHAT DACOITY CASE

Accused Remanded To Police Custody.

(From Our Correspondence.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 16.

Regarding Balaghat Dacoity case accused Mr. Joshi, who has been remanded to police custody upto 23rd instant, is alleged to have made confession to the police. Hari Sadhu has undertaken to point out spots, where the stolen property is alleged to have been concealed. He has been made approver and remanded to police custody with Joshi. Some stolen property is said to have been recovered from the house of Joshi. A twelve bore gun belonging to a certain malguzar has been seized by the police.

The other accused viz Kesale Balaji Huddar and Papamica have been kept in jail custody, pending police investigation. Gajan, who was responsible for certain clashes between police and Gods in Betul district, has been awarded in all 13 years' rigorous imprisonment, under five different counts. A prize of Rs. 1000 had been declared for his arrest, which was effected near Pachmari a few months back.

PICKETING IN CHARSADA STOPPED

9 Volunteers Arrested On Thursday.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 15.

Picketing in Charsada is stated to have stopped. Foreign cloth market in Peshawar City opened to-day, but again closed as a result of picketing by volunteers from Charsadda. Nine volunteers were arrested in the course of the day. Police are patrolling the cloth market.

Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette republishes the Press Communique of the Government of India regarding the Army Entrance Examination.

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